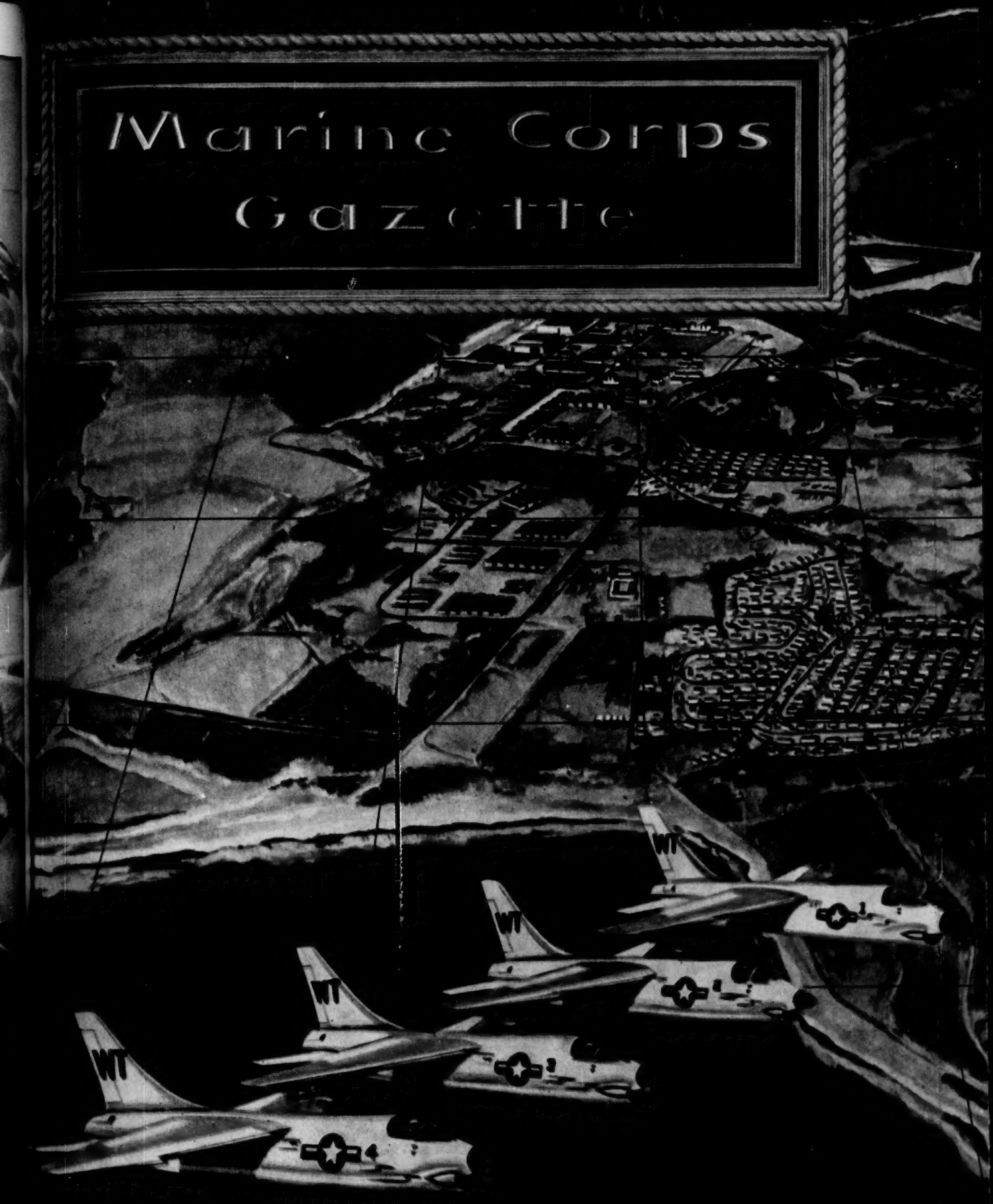
# Marine Corps Gazette



JUNE 1960
FORTY CENTS

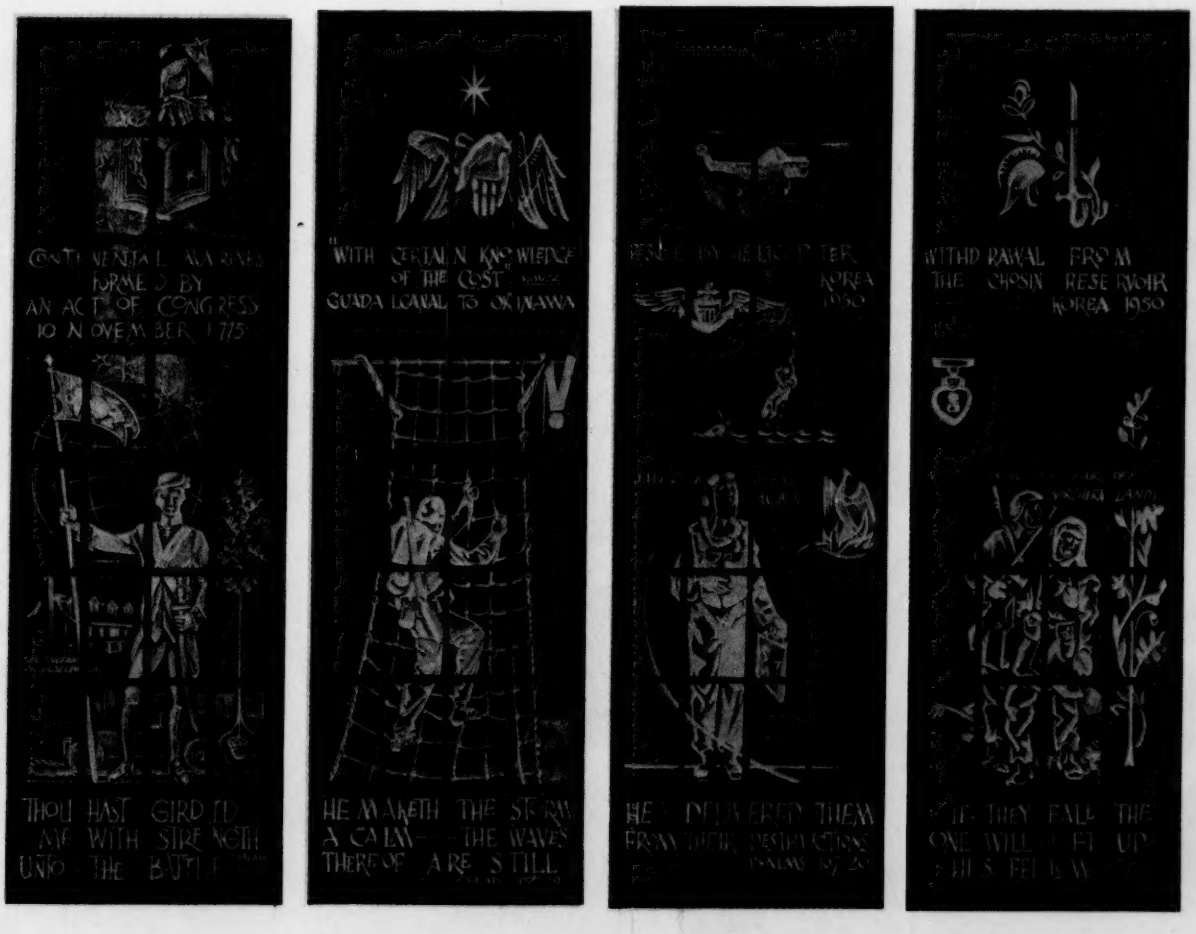
In April of this year the Commandant of the Marine Corps approved the acceptance of voluntary contributions to buy 18 etched glass windows to adorn the Marine Corps Memorial Chapel at Quantico.

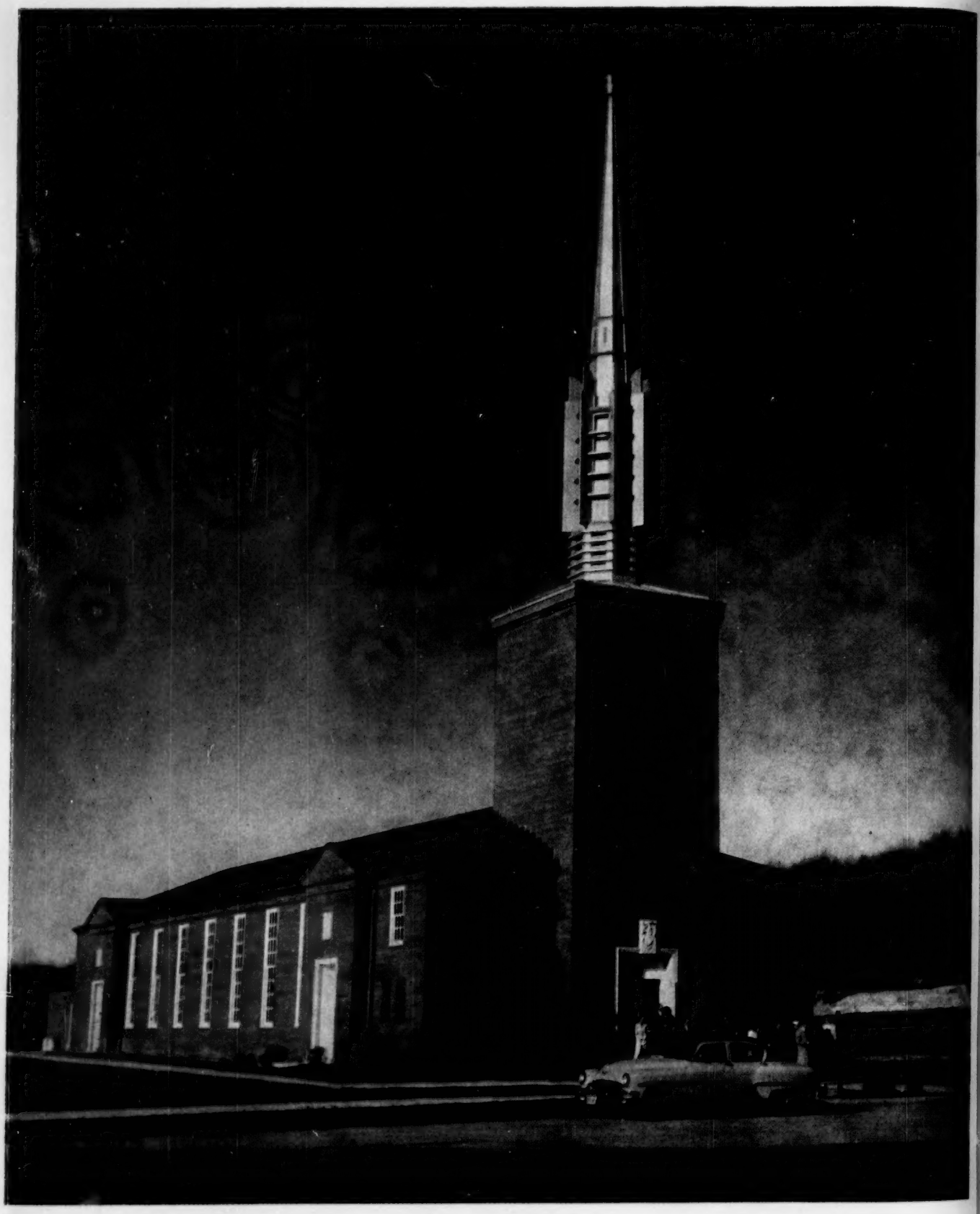
It is a non-denominational chapel. The chapel was dedicated November, 1957, in memory of all those who lost their lives serving the United States Marine Corps.

The new windows will depict scenes from Marine Corps history. Each will have an integrated religious motif expressed in words and symbols.

Working drawings of four of these windows are reproduced below. Windows will be installed as contributions from individuals and organizations provide for their cost.

The Marine Corps Memorial Chapel Window Fund has been established at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to receive contributions. Current custodian of the fund is Commander John H. Craven, (ChC) US Navy.





# MARINE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

## MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, QUANTICO

# Marine Corps 1960

*The Marine Corps Association Newsletter*

*An unofficial digest of news of interest to our members*

## Regular and Reserve

### Training Guidance Letter

Here are highlights from CMC's training guidance letter to FMF commanders. They'll soon show up in your training schedules for FY '61:

• One Logistics exercise in each FMF. That in FMFPac will be a major exercise on the West Coast in connection with a Div-Wing exercise. It will field-test R&D items.

• Each division will schedule a free maneuver (no umpire script) to wring out intelligence, reconnaissance.

• MATS and TAC aircraft will be used only for static display, familiarization, indoctrination.

• Shows for the public, if required, will stress useful training.

Two quotes: "The fact that battles are won by Marines with their feet on the ground should not be overlooked. Time spent aboard ship should not be disproportionate to the time allotted to accomplish land combat training ashore."

"Amphibious exercises should contemplate the realistic employment of all elements of the landing force. Artificialities . . . should be minimized. If essential to assure the amphibious training of all elements, a number of smaller exercises may be scheduled in lieu of a larger exercise."

Planners are talking like this: You don't have to always land the infantry, phase in service and support units. This year all FMF Marines should get their feet wet.

Exercises will include offensive and defensive use of BW-CW.

### Reserve Training

The Marine Corps Organized Reserve tackles this month the most ambitious training assignment yet. Units are past the basic stage; they'll go on to specialist training.

• Three 75mm AAA Btrys (4th, Fresno; 5th, San Jose; 7th, Pasadena) will be oriented on the Terrier by 1st MAAM Bn, 29 Palms. No plans to get Terrier, but Hawk is similar.

• LFTUs at Little Creek, Coronado, will give specialized amphibious training to tankers, engineers, artillery, and MT units. Service Battalions will train at MCSCs.

• Biggest project and one that might have caused shudders a few years back: cross-country motor marches. Seven units are firm to drive organic vehicles to training, two more are pending. Longest hauls: 7th 105mmHow Bn, Phila, drives to CamLej; 4th Truck Co, Erie, Pa., hauls 24th Rifle Co to Little Creek.

Recent achievements back up hopes for further progress. Two phases of the Reserve Mobilization Exercise (ResMobEx) were reported successful. Recent figures show a whopping 87% drill attendance, up a good five percent.

DivRes staffers give full credit to the six-month training program for a welcome shot in the arm. After boot camp, ITR, and specialist training these Organized Reserves have a solid foundation. If the budget goes through, one more step will follow in July.

Plan is to send 180 aviation reserves to Class "A" aviation schools. Some 200 ground reservists would go on to advanced training in such specialties as guided missiles, communications, radar, survey, and ordnance. These Reserves would volunteer for the added period. Incentive: assignment to a specific billet in their hometown air or ground organized unit. Also planned, an additional 400 hours of NAMO training for air reserves.

Plans do not depend on extra funds. Program would pay its way by accepting fewer six-month Marines.

### Board Meeting

A price raise, an automatic renewal option, and a cut in bookshop services were approved by the Board of Governors of the Marine Corps Association 9 May. New memberships and renewals at old rates will be accepted temporarily. (See "Mike McCorps" for details.)

In describing the MCA, the new President, General David M. Shoup, said: "This is not one of those Associations that meets on the first Monday after the first Tuesday after the first Wednesday. . . . It's basically a holding company to publish the GAZETTE. You pay your money to keep it going. I contribute to a lot of things on that basis."

General Shoup said he'd had best success in getting new members by pointing out the need for and usefulness of the GAZETTE. Maintaining interest and support is "a challenge to leadership," he said.

The Comandant indicated he'd discuss the matter further at the General Officers' conference next month. A change to Marine Corps Order 1000.3A is also planned.

### Shooting Fronts

First Annual Interservice Rifle Championships promise a preview of the National Matches. The three-day meet will be at Quantico 29-31 July. Service chiefs, invited by CMC to send shooters, are enthusiastic. Said Adm A. A. Burke: "The Navy is primed and ready." USAF Gen T. D. White assured "fullest support to this event."

Matches are sponsored by MCS Rifle and Pistol Club.

### Short Shots

If you have less than 27 years service, your selection to SgtMaj, MGySgt, 1stSgt or MSgt means you must serve for three years. Alternative: refuse the promotion.

ALMAR 11 gives the details. Reason for use of the Navy-type system: promotions to top SNCO grade are to meet a military requirement, *not* to raise retired pay.

Actors relax. There just isn't any firm plan to drop "acting" ranks. It will happen someday, of course. Planners have just been looking ahead to see when the move might cause the least vibration. Best guess: It's one to two years off. Last to go, the most-affected ASSgts.

## Curtain Going Up

Now in full swing: Act III of the annual spectacular, "Problems on the Potomac," Budget Division."

First act: Check out the proposed budget with DoD and Bureau of the Budget (BoB).

Second act: Hearings before the Congress.

Third act: reports by sub-committees, full committees, the House and Senate and, finally, a much-revised budget bill passed into law.

Star last month: the House Appropriations committee bill. Congressmen propose a flat 10% cut on all travel, 3% on all procurement, and 4% on flight pay. The Army gets additional funds for modernized equipment above those asked by DoD; USMC gets less. Approved: a 175,000-Marine strength. Also limited: funds for "departmental administration"—meaning Congressmen want to see fewer cars in Pentagon parking lots.

At this stage the bill is not firm, but it can, and has, knocked plans on the proposed budget into a cocked hat.

Items:

Far East tour length. There was a plan well-advanced to shorten it. Now it's "pending." More than 50% of all Marine Corps funds stem from overseas requirements. A 10% cut would create real problems.

Procurement. Marine Corps does only 10% of own procurement, giving little chance to make a 3% saving. If buying programs are "stretched out," cost per unit goes up. You end up paying more for the same gear.

### Here are some of the figures (in millions of dollars)

| | Appropriated 1960 | Asked 1961 | Bill provides 1961 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Military Personnel, Marine Corps | $620.6 | $607 | $604.577 |
| Plus transfers from stock funds | 24 | | .5 |
| Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps. | 24.3 | 25 | 24.661 |
| Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps | 175.85 | 176 | 174.726 |
| Procurement, Marine Corps | 133.85 | 94 | 91.18 |
| Total | $978.6 | $902 | $895.644 |
| Decrease from 1960: | ——— | ($76.6) | ($82.956) |
| Decrease from request: | ——— | ——— | ($6.356) |

## Here to Stay

Cooks, bakers, and specifically Woman Marines will continue to be GySgts, G-1 has ruled. HQMC wants to keep the same rank title for all "to foster one Marine Corps . . . all Marines regardless of specialty or unit affiliation." G-1 said this: "Change of rank title/insignia for Woman Marines would be the first step in splitting rank structure." Added that it was reasonable to expect that giving different rank titles to WMs would lead to efforts to extend the title of TSgt to other groups—"cooks, for instance."

## Getting New Aircraft

3d Wing's VMA-211 and 2d Wing's VMA-225 are phasing in A4D2N, a new improved Douglas attack bomber. Built-in terrain clearance radar makes for better all-weather capability. Delivery of first planes should begin this month.

## Rolling Stock

Funds for 1000 Mighty Mites, frozen by Budget Bureau, are again available after USMC was able to convince BoB of a real need. Three divisions will share the jeeps as they come off assembly lines. Earlier this year, 265 Mighty Mites were delivered to the field.

## Closing

GMTU at China Lake is slated for closing at the end of this month. Most of its missile Marines go to Force Troops at 29 Palms or 1stMarDiv. The unit was set up mainly to test Terrier, now considered to be well launched into the Corps missile program.

## P-2 Pay

An announcement is expected soon, when and if DoD clears revised Marine Corps plan. Don't expect to draw P-2 this year.

## Division Reunions

The hot time they sing about having in the old town is slated for 24-26 June in Washington, D. C. Occasion: Concurrent reunion of all six Marine Divisions—plus allied units.

Five former CMCs will be honored guests: Gens Holcomb, Vandegrift, Cates, Shepherd and Pate. Five MarDiv Associations are toasting the good old days at the Sheraton Park. Guest speaker: 2dMarDiv Association President David M. Shoup.

Fourth MarDiv Association is holding a closed mess in the Shoreham. Principal speaker: Gen Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the US.

Last month the Fourth announced it is sending the son of a former Div Marine to college. He's R. L. Jackson, whose father, PFC R. P. Jackson, was killed in action at Iwo.

Kicking off the three day program: a look at today's Marine and his weapons at MCS, Quantico.

All Marines with FMF service are invited. The Old Breed News, 1stMarDiv Association newsletter, put it this way: "If your old outfit doesn't have an association, come on along anyway . . . attach yourself to whatever group you like."

**Billeting:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1stMarDiv** | **Sheraton-Park Hotel** |
| **2dMarDiv** | **Washington Hotel** |
| **3dMarDiv** | **Mayflower Hotel** |
| **4thMarDiv** | **Shoreham Hotel** |
| **5thMarDiv** | **Willard Hotel** |

The Marine Corps hosts all of the associations 24 June at MB, Eighth and Eye. Also, a new training film Amphibious History of the Marine Corps (MH 8938) is planned to premiere at the convention. Look for it in your TAL in July or August.

## Keeping Cool

There's a better way to avoid heat prostration. BuMed research came up with a "black globe" to add to the wet and dry bulb thermometers. Used at hot, *wet* PI, the system saves training time, lowers heat casualties. Tested at hot, *dry* 29 Palms last summer, method saved 60-80% of lost training time. Black bulb checks radiant heat. Method also considers wind cooling effect. Expect it in Corps-wide use this summer.

## Summer Reading

For your reading list this summer: a revised version of *Guidebook for Marines* and a new *Landing Party Manual* are in the works. LPM will have an added section to amplify, explain General Orders.

## Marines at Work

FMF got in its spring cleaning licks mopping up beaches at CamPen, Lejeune and in the Far East. More exercises are to come. This month Annapolis middies work out with Marines at Little Creek in NARMID. In July TRAEX.

A roundup of major exercises in May:

### BIG TOP

Seven thousand 1stMarDiv and 3dWing Marines, teamed up as Provisional Brigade, had CamPen beaches busier than Coney Island. At least one "first" and a "second" were chalked up by RLT-1 and **Col A. T. Barnum's** MAG-36:

1stMarDiv for the first time used helicopters to land a BLT at night. Shuttle service between White Beach and simulated carrier was provided by **LtCol H. R. Barr's** HMR(L)-163. Other troops of **Col W. D. Sawyer's** 5th Marines came ashore via landing craft.

For the second time this year **Capt P. E. Wilson** brought ashore his 1stHAR Btry (Honest John). Also from 29 Palms: **Maj R. D. Cail's** 1st 8-inchHowBtry. These two plus 2/11 and 4/11, 1st AmTracCo, and communicators from BrigCommPlt, HqCo made up RLT's field artillery group.

Brigade Commander: **BGen T. F. Riley,** ADC 1stMarDiv; C/S: **Col J. F. Dobbin,** AWC, 3d MAW; overall commander, 20 ships, 60 helicopters and 15,000-man PhibGruThree: **RAdm J. W. Cooper.** Aggressors: 1/1, commanded by **LtCol J. R. Grove.**

Debut: the M38A, new style jeep with tail fork lift. **LtCol W. P. Vaughn's** BrigSPSerGr used it for quick moving cargo from supply dumps to 'copter landing sites.

### LOGEX 1-60

Composite MAG-24 under **Col A. C. Lowell** drew on 2d Wing Marines from MAG-26 (New River), MAG-32 (Beaufort) and Cherry Point, to set up a base of operations at WWII Bogue Field. Support troops trucked to Moorhead City docks 19 miles from Cherry Point, transferred to LST for the rest of the two-day trip to CamLej's Onslow Beach. They walked ashore up to their knees in seawater, dried out marching to the airfield.

**Col K. E. Martin's** 2dSerBn moved 2,000 tons of gear ashore. Supporting field operations were: elements of 8th CommBn, 8thMTBn, 2dFSR, 2dMedBn and Cherry Point's 12th ForDenCo.

Constructive support was provided by VMA-324, VMF-312, VMCJ-2, HMR(L)-263 and VMO-1.

LOGEX prepped 2dWing Marines for summer maneuvers at Vieques. There they will team with 3/2, from 12th ProvMarBrig. Commander: **Col W. F. Cornnell,** his ExO: **LtCol R. E. Carey.** Other announced unit commanders for TRAEX: **LtCol E. O. Reed,** HMR-264; **LtCol J. E. Barnett,** VMA-331; **LtCol R. M. Hall,** 3/2.

### PACKARD XI

Annual three-day "final exam" for students of Junior and Senior Schools was set for 24-26 May at Onslow Beach. In moving amphibious tactics from classrooms to the beach, 320 officer students were assigned key command and staff billets for an entire amphibious corps. MCEC staff, headed by **BGen J. C. Miller,** was to umpire, control and evaluate the exercise. **RAdm Basil Rittenhouse's** PhibGru Four worked with students in planning the Navy's role. Few ships were involved but assault plans were full-size: landings via helicopter and surface craft, dispersed ship-to-shore movement and the new sea echelon technique. Planning was for complete task force operation: shipping, and gunfire support, mine warfare, and air defense.

Along with students and 1,500 Navy men aboard a half dozen ships, support troops included 1000 2dMarDiv, 2dMAW, Force Troops' Marines.

### ADVANCED FIELD FIRING

Armed Forces Day visitors at Ft Bragg, N.C., couldn't believe their eyes. "So many Marines aboard an Army base?" Reason: Force Troops' 2dFAG needed room to fire its big guns, some of which have 25,000-yard range. They borrowed the Army's range. Highlighting the two-week exercise 21 May was a combined arms shoot with Army artillerymen.

Involved in the field firing were more than 1,000 Marines of 2dFAG and 4/10 under the command of **Col D. S. Pregnall.** Interested observers, along with thousands of Armed Forces Day visitors: **MajGen J. P. Berkeley,** 2dDiv commander; and **BGen L. F. Chapman,** Force Troops commander.

### Big Top Highlights

- Silent night landing.
- Night helicopter landing (planned execution from *Thetis Bay* cancelled due to bad weather).
- Actual gas attacks by Aggressor.
- "Good, detailed, and timely intelligence" from TAO's 70mm cameras.
- "Enthusiastic reception" of one-man Rotorcycle recon and limited resupply missions.

*Handicaps:*

Two causeway breakups aborted outloading six LST; units were phased-in. A bad weld and poor design were suspected, even though surf was bad.

Two helicopter crashes with four killed and one badly injured.

### Transplanted

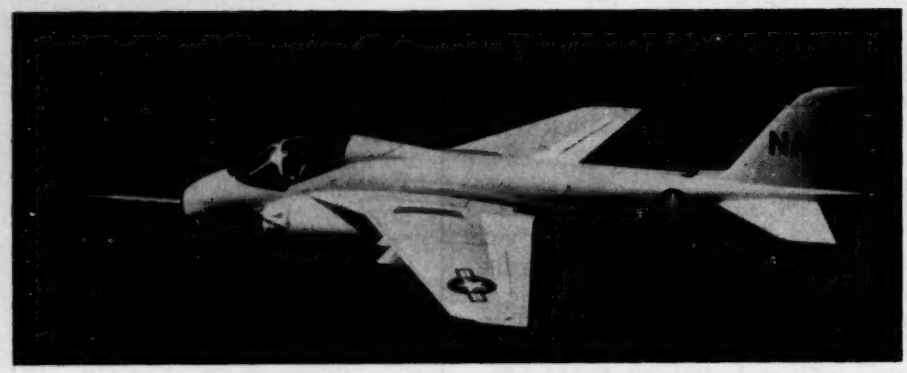
1/7 relieved 1/1 completing first cycle in ground transplacement program. **LtCol W. C. Chip's** 1/1 was the first 1stMarDiv infantry Bn sent to 3d Div. **Maj H. F. Painter's** 1/7 is the first unit from 7th Marines to go. 2/7 is slated next. 7th Marines processed the new battalion fast. A special unit set up in March under **Capt J. P. Gagliaro** held up processing only long enough for a quick dock-side reunion: 24 hours after arriving at Camp Las Pulgas, most of the battalion was on leave.

- HMR(L)-162 relieved HMR(L)-261 at MAG-16's new base at Futema, Okinawa. Thirty-seven homecoming 'copter pilots wore Chinese wings, awarded for rescue work on Taiwan (Operation Hunger).
- 1/8 commanded by **LtCol H. C. Reifel,** relieved **LtCol George Codrea's** 1/6 with Sixth Fleet.

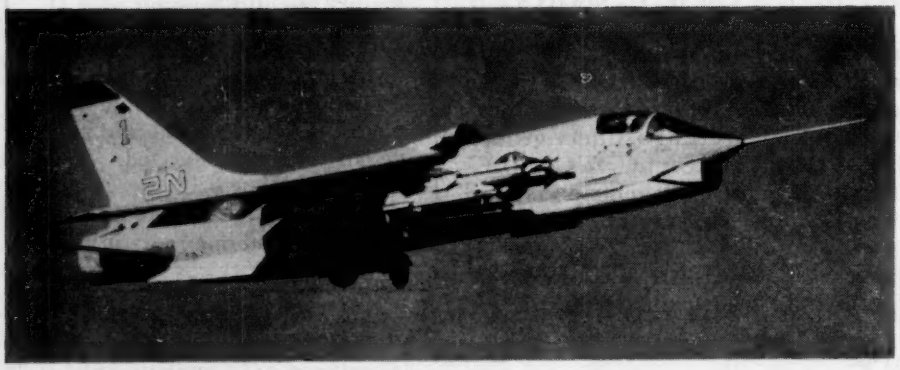
### Transplantings

HMR(L)-362, after extended tour aboard USS *Princeton,* is twirling its rotors awaiting rotation to US in July. The squadron is shuttling 3d Div Marines aboard for familiarization with LPH types. Two companies of 2/5, along with entire 1st Bn have been lifted on and off the *Princeton.* Relieving 362: HMR(L)-163, commanded by **LtCol H. R. Barr.**

- VMF(AW)-115, rotating to Far East next month, will carry along a Navy "E" earned for outstanding effectiveness in using air-to-air weapons. Along with the award was a promotion for 115's CO, now **LtCol R. S. Hemstad.** Rotating to Cherry Point: VMF(AW)-531, commanded by **LtCol H. H. Hise.**



A2F1-Intruder



F8U-2N

## In the Air

New aircraft in the near and not so near future:

A2F-1 "Intruder"—a Grumman attack bomber designed for VMAs. Div Av hopes to replace half its present attack aircraft with this plane by the mid-'60s. USMC had asked for a plane that could deliver nuclear or HE weapons on targets completely obscured by weather or darkness. Grumman says it will do this, added that the A2F will perform long range, low altitude nuclear missions.

Top features:

- Electronic gear that lets pilot "see" invisible targets and terrain via cockpit viewing screens. Conceivably, the A2F-1 could safely fly close to the ground, under enemy radar; or down narrow canyons, despite visual conditions.
- Unique tilting tailpipes. Tilted downward, pipes direct jet exhaust into the runway, giving extra lift for easy takeoff from SATS strips.

There's a seat for the radar operator.

F8U-2N—Chance Vought's newest Crusader, an all-weather version for day fighter squadrons. First 20-plane squadron is slated for 3d Wing by summer of '61.

Features:

- Advanced, angle tracking radar and Vought-developed autopilot.
- Y-shaped bracket that carries twice as many Sidewinders.

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### Alps Buggy

An all-purpose, six-wheel truck that climbs four-foot walls as easily as cruising cross-country has piqued military interest. Marketed in US by Clark Equipment Company, the Swiss import has proven itself in the Alps. It comes in two sizes: one and two-ton; smaller has four-cycle Volkswagen engine, bigger is powered by six-cylinder Chevrolet engine.

### Training

Another switch in training policies. ITR Marines will spend more time doing, less watching. Practical work will replace demonstrations. Details are being worked out.

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All training manuals must now be part of the Navy Directives System. See MCO 3550.1A.

### Waistlines

Found: A use for 357,000 cases, jungle, first aid. That's how many of the duck pouches were left over from WWII. MCEB has recommended taking them out of warehouses and putting them on Marines' hips. They would replace individual first aid packs now in use. Pack experts also say contents of jungle kits should reflect contingencies that can be expected where employed. Example: Formosa is loaded with snakes (nine species are poisonous). Marines deploying there would carry in their first aid pack, among other things, anti-snake bite. Kits of Arctic-bound Marines would contain lip salve.

Slightly modified, standard pistol belts will probably serve as interim bandoleers for M-14 NATO rounds. With more snaps added, the web belt will carry pouches for six magazines, first aid pack, two canteens. MCEB wants Nylon pouches for less weight, mildew-resistant, waterproof qualities but admits duck is cheaper, already in supply.

### Well-Dressed Marines

Shirts with quarter length sleeves are okay for optional purchase and wear, summer service uniform of the day only. Material: dacron w/wool or cotton, or cotton oxford, standard M-1 shade. Note: Cutting long sleeves to quarter length won't do. There is a change in wearing collar insignia with short sleeve shirt.

### Summer School

Marines who will maintain, repair GV-1 begin learning how in August at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga. plant. Total of 60 crew chiefs, hydraulic and electronic technicians will attend these first classes. Also, six transport pilots will begin pilot training in the new transport/refueler. WesPac will say who. Fifteen power plant technicians will learn about the T-56 jet engine at Allison's Indianapolis plant. Once MIRS-1 is formed (early in '61) Lockheed will send a Fleet Assistance Crew to El Toro to train more Marines. Crew consists of a civilian pilot, three engineers.

### Sleigh Bells

Cold weather units are finding more uses for the Ahkio, Finnish snow sled now in limited service with 1stMarDiv. If more sleds were available, MCEB believes they could take over carrying gear that now goes on the Marine's back. Ideal T/E: Two sleds per platoon. Sleds easily move fuel oil, rations, ammo, gear for crew-served weapons.

## On The Firing Line

Six new records were set in 1960 Eastern Division and Pacific Division Rifle and Pistol Matches.

• LeJeune's **SSgt Billie Howard** topped **SSgt Donald Wagner,** Quantico; both men set new records. Howard's 585X600 is a new divisional match record although **CWO H. E. Larkin** fired the same score in a 1958 Western Division Match. Rules state that in case of ties, highest second stage counts. Howard's second stage 293 gave him the record.

Wagner, after a below par 286X300 first round missed the bull on his first three-shots. Unruffled he settled back, fired 57 straight bullseyes, got a new course and service one-stage record of 297X300.

His aggregate score, only two points behind Howard's, also beat the Eastern Division record of 577 set last year.

• Other Eastern records set by MCS, Quantico in the Elliott Trophy Team Match and MCAS, Beaufort, S.C., in the Wirgman Trophy Team Match.

Pacific Division results show Team Match scores higher, but Individual totals lower than the Eastern scores.

• 1stMarBrig won the Lloyd Trophy Team Match as they fired an amazing 1160. This shattered the old match record (also held by 1stMarBrig) by 47 points.

• MB, Pearl Harbor, also set a new record in the Smith Trophy Team Match. Their total of 1139 topped the old mark of 1085.

• **Capt H. W. Newton,** with 557, led the 1stMAW to a sweep of the Individual Pistol.

• In Western Division matches at San Diego, 3dMAW beat its own match record by 32 points to win Bear Trophy.

Targets going up: at San Diego, 6-11 June, when finalists in Division Matches shoot it out in Marine Corps Matches. Goal: A trip to Camp Perry.

## A New Marine Corps Manual

Target date for a new MCM to reach the field is 1 July 1961. Actually a major rewrite of the 1949 edition, the new manual will be a thinner single volume, spell out policy only. Supply, Administrative, Personnel (including PRAM) procedures will be published in separate volumes. A Marine Corps Manual Board, headed by Col D. L. Cool, is reviewing, editing material prepared by staff sections. Precept asks for clear, simple, concise language. Special task: avoiding conflict.

Headquarters staffs had these guides in preparing copy:

- US Statutes, Executive Orders, Departmental Directives pertaining to the Marine Corps.
- Marine Corps Directives and Publications.
- Marine Corps Manual, 1949.

Or they originated their own appropriate material. New material could be on any subject.

A planning schedule calls for edited, organized chapters to go to C/S for approval by the end of this month, completed copies to CMC and SecNav by 30 Sept. Printing at GPO begins October, will take six months.

Included in the new manual: CMC rules requiring approval of SecNav; i.e. rules for the general public. Example: 10 US Code 771 bans wearing of Marine uniforms by the general public. It does not describe the uniforms; MCM does. Sample paragraph: "CMC will publish Marine Corps Uniform Regulations. Individuals shall wear, in the manner and at the time prescribed therein, only those articles of uniform and accessories which are authorized in the Marine Corps Uniform Regulations."

What about any changes between now and the time the new MCM reaches the field? MCM, 1949 will be kept current, technically accurate until cancelled.

Example: There have been some changes in officers' uniforms. These will appear in the next change to Chapter 49, probably late this summer. Next month's GAZETTE will carry a pre-publication look at new uniform plates.

### EASTERN DIVISION

**INDIVIDUAL RIFLE**

| | |
|---|---|
| SSgt Billie Howard, MCB, CLNC | 585* |
| SSgt Donald Wagner, MCS, Quantico | 583 |

**INDIVIDUAL PISTOL**

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSgt S. R. Lucek, MB, Memphis | 565 |
| GySgt A. Froede, Jr., 2dMAW, CPNC | 563 |

**ELLIOTT TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| MCS, Quantico | 1147* |
| Force Troops, CLNC | 1144 |

**WIRGMAN TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| MCAS, Beaufort, S.C. | 1111* |
| MB, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla. | 1084 |

**EDSON TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| MCS, Quantico | 1077 |
| Force Troops, CLNC | 1072 |

### PACIFIC DIVISON

**INDIVIDUAL RIFLE**

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSgt J. A. Titterington, 3dMarDiv | 581* |
| ASgt F. E. Hensel, 1stMarBrig | 579 |

**INDIVIDUAL PISTOL**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt H. W. Newton, 1stMAW | 557 |
| Capt E. S. Payne, 1stMAW | 555 |

**LLOYD TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1stMarBrig | 1160* |
| 1stMAW | 1156 |

**SMITH TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| MB, Pearl Harbor | 1139* |
| MB, NAD, Oahu, Hawaii | 1126 |

**SHIVELY TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1stMAW (Red) | 1110* |
| 1stMarBrig (Team #2) | 1094 |

### WESTERN DIVISION

**INDIVIDUAL RIFLE**

| | |
|---|---|
| AGySgt M. Pietroforte, MTU, San Diego | 585 |
| CWO H. E. Larkin, 3dMAW | 584 |

**INDIVIDUAL PISTOL**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1stSgt R. O. Jones, MTU, San Diego | 577 |
| CWO M. G. Klipfel, 12th MCR&RD | 572 |

**BEAR TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3dMAW | 1176* |
| 1stMarDiv | 1168 |

**WHARTON TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

| | |
|---|---|
| MCB, 29 Palms | 1143* |
| MB, Whidby Island | 1137 |

**HOLCOMB TROPHY TEAM MATCH**

Results not received by press time.

(*denotes new record)

# COMPUTING YOUR RESERVE RETIRED PAY

**By Capt G. A. Rilling, USMCR**

THE RESERVE PROGRAM WAS DETERIORATING rapidly in the late 1940's. Veterans of WWII were interested in building up their business or obtaining an education. The younger brothers were gambling that no service would be required of them. The Congress recognized that some incentive was required to make the program more attractive so that trained veterans would be retained and younger members attracted. Public law 810 was the result. This law established a retirement system for reservists who remain in the program for a total of twenty years *and contribute something to the service.* This was not intended to be an award for previous service rendered but rather an incentive to continue to serve.

The provisions of the law have been written and explained in great detail in numerous publications but, because of the variety of situations possible, usually leave the reader as confused as when he began. The following description is an attempt to explain the overall idea so that the reservist can properly evaluate his status.

If a reservist were to remain on active duty for twenty years, he would receive one half of his basic pay each month as retirement income. Since this is seldom the case, let's consider the typical case of a reservist. He serves on active duty for several years and then remains active in the reserve program for an additional period so that the two types of duty combined constitute twenty satisfactory years of federal service. At the end of this period he may cease his activity and, when sixty years old, begin drawing a retirement income. The actual number of dollars he will receive will depend upon (1) his rank, (2) the amount of service he has performed, and (3) the pay scale in effect at the time. In addition, he may continue to participate after he has acquired twenty years of satisfactory service and thereby qualify for higher benefits because of the longer length of service and increase the number of creditable points.

There are three key elements in qualifying for this pension. These are (1) The reservist must *earn* these credits—they are not a gift or a right, (2) at least fifty must be earned *each* anniversary year, (3) the twenty satisfactory years must be completed before he reaches age 60 (there are some technical exceptions to this requirement).

### Mechanics of Computing

Let's examine the mechanics of how to compute the number of dollars he would earn each month after age 60.

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMS IN THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

1. Membership in an organized reserve unit.
2. Membership in a Volunteer Training Unit.
3. Associate duty with another branch of the armed forces.
4. Appropriate duty.
5. Correspondence studies.

Figure 1

Since the law wasn't passed until 1949, provision was made to recognize service performed prior to the initiation of the program. This service is credited at the rate of one point a day for each day of active duty and at the rate of 50 points a year for each year of inactive duty beginning the day he joined the Marine Corps Reserve until 1 July 1949.

Fifty points a year were established as the minimum number which would permit the reservist to count the year as one of the twenty which would be required to qualify for pay.

After 1 July 1949 a reservist must *earn* these credits in one of the acceptable means available to him. The methods of earning points are shown in Figure 1. Each reservist gets 15 points automatically just for having his name on the available-for-recall rolls, so actually all that he must earn is 35 points for the year to count as one of the twenty. The "year" in this case is not calendar year but an accounting year which normally is the day that he joined the Marine Corps Reserve. This is to spread the work load of the accounting units over the entire calendar year. Reservists who were members of the Marine Corps Reserve prior to the effective date of the law, were arbitrarily assigned an anniversary date of 30 June 1949 regardless of the actual date of entry into the Marine Corps Reserve.

To compute this credit, total *all* credits, active duty, inactive duty, including credits earned in a year in which he may not have earned a full fifty points. This is simple—just refer to the form furnished each year by the District Director of Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, or Commanding Officer of the organized unit and total the entries shown in the last column. Figure 2 is a facsimile of the type of forms used.

Now total all points earned both before and after 1949 and divide the total by 360 to convert to years (no error, the law says *360*). Multiply this answer by the appropriate conversion figure shown in Figure 3 and the answer is the amount you would receive if you were eligible to retire today at the present pay rate and rank. The answer is as accurate as the basic information used.

### Importance of Accurate Records

The number of credits earned by a reservist is not computed by HQMC until the reservist applies for retirement. If an error or incorrect report were received somewhere along the line it would be difficult to prove that credits were actually earned at that late date. For this reason it is important that each reservist research his records and verify that they reflect a true picture of his participation. If mistake is apparent, documents to sustain the change must be submitted to the appropriate Headquarters. Failure to correct the records may result in irrevocable loss of years in which service was actually performed. Future reports received should be

RESERVE RETIREMENT CREDIT REPORT
NAVMC 790-4 (REV. 8-54)
SUPERSEDES NAVMC 700-PD WHICH IS OBSOLETE AND WILL NOT BE USED.

| ORGANIZATION | DATES (*Inclusive*) FROM— | TO— | OCCASION: Detached, Transferred, or Unit Mobilization | OCCASION: End Anniversary Year | OCCASION: Separated from Active Reserve Status | ACTIVE DUTY POINTS | INACTIVE DUTY POINTS: Drills | Correspondence Courses | Other Equivalent Instruction | Membership | ANNIVERSARY YEAR SUMMARY: Total Active Duty Points | Total Inactive Duty Points | Total Points Credited | SIGNATURE, RANK TITLE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Jul 49 | 30 Jun 50 | x | | x | x | x | 8 | 17 | 15 | x | 40 | 40 | |
| | 1 Jul 50 | 30 Jun 51 | x | | x | x | x | 14 | 31 | 15 | x | 60 | 60 | |
| | 1 Jul 51 | 30 Jun 52 | x | | x | 15 | 48 | x | x | 15 | 15 | 60 | 75 | |
| | 1 July 52 | 30 Jun 53 | x | | x | x | x | 12 | 30 | 15 | x | 57 | 57 | |
| | 1 Jul 53 | 30 Jun 54 | x | | x | x | x | 7 | 10 | 15 | x | 32 | 32 | |
| | 1 Jul 54 | 30 Jun 55 | x | | x | x | x | x | 36 | 15 | x | 51 | 51 | |
| | 1 Jul 55 | 30 Jun 56 | x | | x | x | x | x | 42 | 15 | x | 57 | 57 | |

NAME (*Last*) (*First*) (*Middle*) SERVICE NO.

Figure 2

examined carefully and those which seem to be in error questioned immediately while the supporting documents are still available for review.

### Illustration

As an example, consider the Major who entered the Marine Corps Reserve on 20 February 1936 and served on active duty from 1 February 1941 to 2 March 1945 and participated as shown in Figure 2.

TO COMPUTE APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF RETIRED PAY

1. All active duty (regular or reserve) prior to 1 July 1949.

Solution: In days—

| | *Year* | *Month* | *Day* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 45 | 3 | 2 |
| | −41 | 2 | 1 |
| | 4 | 1 | 1 or |

Four yrs. one mo., and one day—1491 days.

2. All inactive duty prior to 1 July 1949 excluding active duty time.

Solution: In days—

| | *Yrs.* | *Mos.* | *Das.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (before 1941) | 4 | 11 | 11 |
| (after 1945) | +4 | 3 | 28 |
| | 8 | 14 | 39 or |

Nine yrs., three mos., and nine das.—3384 days.

3. Divide by 365.
Solution: 3384 divided by 365 = 9.27 yrs.

4. Multiply by 50.
Solution: 9.27 multiplied by 50 = 463.50.

5. Total all credits earned since 30 June '49. (Figure 2)

a. Not more than 60 Inactive Duty and membership points combined for one anniversary year.

b. Not more than 365 Inactive Duty, Active Duty and membership points combined in any one anniversary year.

c. Inactive Duty points—those earned by means other than actual duty or active duty training.

Solution: Total points credited for each anniversary year in Figure 2. *372*

6. Add totals in steps 1, 4, and 5.
Solution: 2326.50.

a. Divide by 360. (That's what the law says.)

b. 2326.50 divided by 360 = 6.46511.

7. Multiply answer to step 6 by appropriate conversion number shown in Figure 3.

Solution: $15.75 multiplied by 6.46511—$101.825 or *$101.83*.

PAY SCALE CONVERSION TABLE

| Pay Grade | Over 20 | Over 22 | Over 26 | Over 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| O-8 MajGen | 32.50 | 33.75 | 33.75 | 33.75 |
| O-7 BrigGen | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 |
| O-6 Colonel | 21.50 | 22.75 | 24.63 | 24.63 |
| O-5 LtCol | 18.63 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 |
| O-4 Major | 15.75 | 15.75 | 15.75 | 15.75 |
| O-3 Captain | 13.13 | 13.13 | 13.13 | 13.13 |
| W-4 CWO | 13.20 | 13.58 | 14.38 | 14.88 |
| W-3 CWO | 11.75 | 12.18 | 12.65 | 12.65 |
| W-2 CWO | 10.43 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| W-1 CWO | 9.75 | 9.75 | 9.75 | 9.75 |
| E-9 SgtMaj | 10.75 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| E-8 1stSgt | 9.25 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.50 |
| E-7 GySgt | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 |
| E-6 SSgt | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 |

Multiply the basic pay by .025 to obtain the above conversion figures for computing retirement pay.

Figure 3

# Staff NCO Housing

Figures below, like those used in last month's officers' housing report, weren't pulled out of the air. They are the result of painstaking research by a lot of people at HQMC. Miss Eleanore Petersen, who heads DPS, Methods and Reports Unit, told us how many SNCOs there are, how many are married. Capt M. E. Farmer, Real Estate & Housing, gave us the dope on housing at ground installations, projected Capehart programs. Marine Aviation's housing status came from LtCol C. L. Bright, Head, DivAv Shore Establishments Section. We got rank billets from Mr. C. L. Swain, of G-1 Allowances and Utilization Branch.

| BASE | SgtMaj/MGySgt Qtrs/Billets | 1stSgt/MSgt Qtrs/Billets | AMSgt/GySgt Qtrs/Billets | AGySgt/SSgt Qtrs/Billets | ASSgt/Sgt Qtrs/Billets | Total Qtrs/Billets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MCB, CamLej | 17/43 | 40/164 | 167/535 | 320/1164 | 783/1771 | 1327/3677 |
| MCS, Quantico | 8/8 | 12/17 | 88/235 | 98/247 | 103/384 | 309/891 |
| MCRD, PISC | 5/8 | 5/9 | 69/143 | 82/216 | 173/287 | 334/663 |
| MCB, CamPen | 0/42 | 0/142 | 0/435 | 0/1019 | 0/1519 | 0/3157 |
| MCB, 29 Palms | 0/7 | 0/23 | 0/103 | 0/186 | 0/346 | 0/665 |
| MCSC, Albany | 3/4 | 7/9 | 53/92 | 67/114 | 75/163 | 205/382 |
| MCSC, Barstow | 0/4 | 0/10 | 0/104 | 0/101 | 0/138 | 0/357 |
| **BASE** | **Billets** | **Billets** | **Billets** | **Billets** | **Billets** | **Billets** |
| MCAS, El Toro | 28 | 83 | 281 | 421 | 650 | 1463 |
| MCAS, CPNC | 30 | 89 | 311 | 452 | 697 | 1579 |
| MCAS, Beaufort | 10 | 31 | 101 | 153 | 235 | 530 |
| MCAS, Kaneohe | 15 | 55 | 139 | 319 | 446 | 974 |
| MCAF, New River | 8 | 24 | 78 | 116 | 180 | 406 |

### Marine Aviation

No breakdown of SNCO housing by rank for Marine Aviation was available. We were, however, able to determine number of units normally occupied by SNCOs at the five bases listed. As a rule, priority in housing assignments is given to top three pay grades.

| BASE | Total Enlisted Qtrs Available | Occupied by SNCOs Number of Qtrs |
|---|---|---|
| MCAS, El Toro | 464 | 310 |
| MCAS, Cherry Point | 2,049 | 1,452 |
| MCAS, Beaufort | 773 | 440 |
| MCAS, Kaneohe | 697 | 497 |
| MCAF, New River | 325 | 268 |

### Wherry Housing

In addition to Public Quarters and rental housing units included above, four bases control assignment to housing that is owned and operated by private sponsor. Figures shown are number of enlisted units available, how many of these are occupied by SNCOs.

| BASE | Total Enlisted Units | Assigned SNCOs |
|---|---|---|
| MCS, Quantico (Thomason Park) | 200 | 194 |
| MCSC, Barstow (Garden Homes) | 143 | 163* |
| MCB, Camp Pendleton (De Luz and Wire Mountain) | 936 | 668 |
| MCB, 29 Palms | 297 | 259 |

***Twenty SNCOs occupying units normally assigned to officers.**

### Housing Prospects

Housing prospects are bright. Areas where housing is needed most all have substantial Capehart projects nearing completion or scheduled (see below). Meanwhile, what are your odds on getting a house now? A shade better than 50/50. Here's how you figure it:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total SNCO billets listed | 14,744 |
| Percentage of married SNCOs | × .90* |
| | 13,270 |
| Total enlisted quarters including rental units | 8,345 |
| Assigned other services | — 407 |
| TOTAL | 7,938 |

Divide total available units by number of "married" billets and you get: 50.9%.

***Latest figures show a total of 32,220 SNCOs in the Marine Corps; 29,094 are married.**

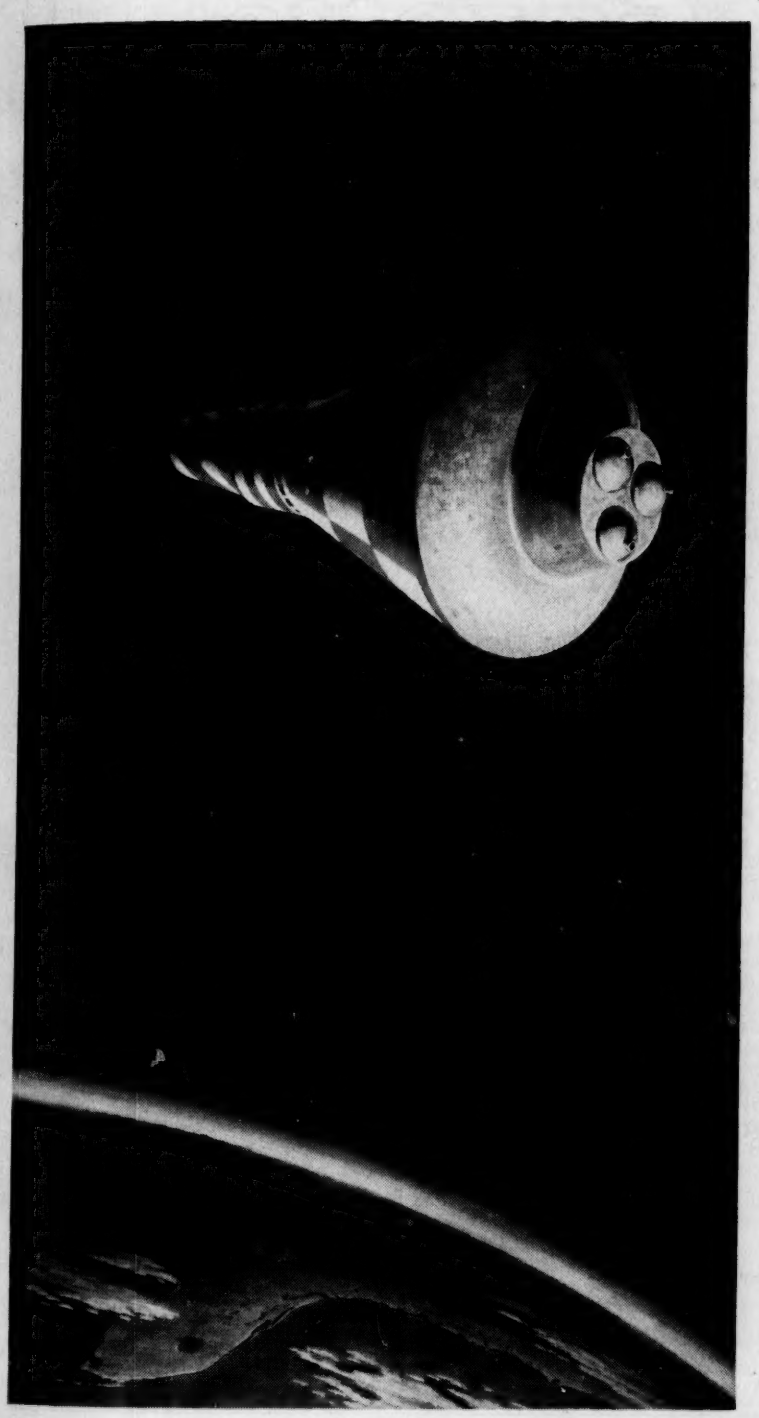
### Capehart in the Works

| BASE | Period of Completion and Occupancy | Number of Enlisted Units |
|---|---|---|
| MCB, CamLej | 1 Jul 60 - 30 Jun 61 | 677 |
| MCB, 29 Palms | 1 Apr 61 - 30 Jun 61 | 205 |
| | 1 Jul 61 - 30 Jun 62 | 55 |
| MCS, Quantico | 1 Oct 61 - 30 Jun 62 | 170 |
| MCB, CamPen | 1 Jun 62 - 30 Jun 62 | 39 |
| | 1 Jul 62 - 30 Jun 63 | 200 |

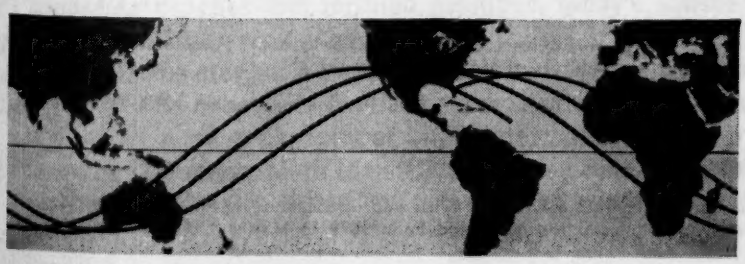
Title VIII (Wherry) housing at these bases, now operated and owned by private sponsor will be acquired and occupied as Public Quarters during FY '61 and '62. Two Wherry projects at CamPen will be acquired as Government Rental Housing about 1 Jul '61, and reduced by rehabilitation and conversion to about 811 Public Quarters during FY '62 at the rate of 12 per month.

***Space-age Communications***

# BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



*An artist's conception of the astronaut's capsule in orbit*



*Black lines represent expected orbits of the astronaut's capsule. Project Mercury ground stations will be close to the orbital path*

***is helping to create the world-wide communications and tracking network for America's first man into space***

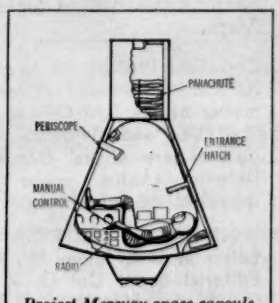
Another epoch-making space communications assignment was recently given to the Bell System.

Because of our experience in this field, we have been asked to set up a communication, telemetry and tracking network which will girdle the globe and maintain contact for Project Mercury—America's effort to put a man into orbit.

Western Electric, the Bell System's manufacturing and supply unit, heads an industrial team which will design and build this network for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In all, 18 stations around the world are being constructed for the network, using existing radar and communication facilities where possible. The network's mission: to track and monitor the flight of the space capsule, transmit signals to its operating instruments, and provide a dependable voice channel between the astronaut and his colleagues on earth.

Creating communications systems for the space era which are as reliable as man can make them is familiar work for the Bell System. It's a natural development of the telephone system which serves you so well today, and will serve you still better in the future.




*Project Mercury space capsule*

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**

JUNE 1960
VOLUME 44
NUMBER 6
40¢

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Advertising Representative: Shannon & Associates Inc., New York (28 West 44th Street), Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Printed at 32d Street and Elm Avenue, Baltimore 11, Md.

Opinions expressed in the Gazette are those of the authors. They do not necessarily reflect the attitude of the Department of the Navy nor of Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.

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# Marine Corps Gazette

## Professional Magazine for United States Marines

*Published by the Marine Corps Association in order to provide a forum for the expression of matters which will advance knowledge, interest and esprit in the Marine Corps.*

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Published monthly by the Marine Corps Association (unofficial, non-profit) Box 1844, Quantico, Va. *Regular members:* U.S. Marine officers, SNCOs (Reg., Ret., Res.); *Associate members:* loyal U.S. Citizens; *Allied members:* officers of U.S. Allies.

*Rates:* 1-yr $4; 2-yr $7; 3-yr $9.50 plus $1 per yr for foreign mail except APO, FPO, Canada, Mexico.

Free *Writers Guide* on request.

*POSTMASTER:* Forward to U.S. servicemen when address changed by military orders (except to FPO) per section 157.4 Postal Manual. Send Form 3579 to Marine Corps Gazette, PO Box 1844, Quantico, Va.

*CHANGE OF ADDRESS:* must be received by 10th of month before publication. A complete military or home address is required. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.

# VERTICAL ENVELOPMENT...a new kind of beachhead—inland

**Bypassing beaches and fortified positions, today's Marine assault forces strike at key inland objectives by helicopter. This vertical envelopment tactic, a product of remarkable air-ground teamwork, is the newest chapter in the story of a traditional Marine Corps capability—amphibious warfare.**

**The HUS (above) is the third generation of Sikorsky troop and transport helicopters to serve the Marines. It provides a troop capacity of 18, a litter capacity of eight, or a cargo payload of 4,000 pounds for a distance of 100 miles. More than 1,200 of these Sikorsky S-58 types—in military and civilian configurations—are now flying daily routes and missions all over the world.**

*A New World of Mobility by*

**IKORSKY AIRCRAFT**

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# MESSAGE CENTER

**For letters of professional interest. Length: up to 250 words. Rates: up to $20.**

## Man-to-Man Talk

. . . Since officers no longer see their completed fitness reports there is danger that every one of us will think he is doing an outstanding job. True, we'll wonder what kind of marks the "Old Man" gave us, but we'll never know just where we have fallen down. The answer: every marking officer should frequently discuss on-the-job performance with his juniors. Without divulging fitness report markings the senior, man-to-man, should let each one of his junior officers know exactly how he stacks up with the high standards expected of Marines.

Capt W. W. Grant

603 Maple Street
Jacksonville, N. C.

---

. . . On page three of the March issue of your magazine you state that MCO 1611.3 "precludes officers reported on seeing the finished product" whereas the order actually states "reporting seniors will not refer the completed fitness report to individuals reported on." There is a difference between "showing" and "referring" a report. When it is referred, the individual must make a statement even if it is only to the effect that he has no statement to make. On the other hand when it is shown, the individual cannot make a statement even if he desires to.

Had the Commandant intended to prevent "showing" the report, it seems reasonable to assume that he would have said so and not prohibited "referring" the report.

Col W. F. Prickett

44 Halawa Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii

## Morskaya Pekhota

. . . With the translation of *Soviet Amphibious Teaching* (GAZETTE: Mar '60) was a photo captioned "Soviet Marines in practice landing, 1953." Not true. A close look at the photo reveals that the landing troops are wearing Soviet naval uniforms. That's exactly what they are—sailors.

The term "marines" has come to mean many different things in many different countries. Although the terms "Soviet marines" and Soviet naval infantry" are frequently used in Western military writings, neither can be equated with "US Marine Corps."

During WWII when most of the Soviet Navy's ships were either sunk or blockaded, there was a critical shortage of manpower. Naval personnel from these ships were loosely organized into what was termed "brigades." These units, called *morskaya pekhota* or "naval infantry," were used to defend Leningrad, Odessa and even Moscow. They were literally sailors fighting on land.

After the war naval infantry units were disbanded. There is no evidence to indicate that since that time the Soviets have any group comparable to US Marine Corps in mission, organization or function.

Soviet Army, in addition to river crossing operations, has the mission of shore-to-shore landings and amphibious operations. None of the latter are envisaged in the foreseeable future. In the event of amphibious oprations, naval personnel could assist army troops in assault waves. They would be called *morskaya pekhota*. A naval infantry organization is not maintained as a ready force.

Leo Gajewski

Washington, D. C.

## Idea Factory

. . . We have an awful lot of heads (and brains) in the USMC. Too many aren't being used full-time. USMC has many tough problems. Let's put these two items together, add a dash of publicity and incentive. Perhaps the GAZETTE could publish a current problem area one month, publish the best solutions the next. Payment for these at the usual rates. A starter: How can targets be marked for close air support at night?

Capt T. M. Reedy

USN Postgraduate Sch
Monterey, Calif.

*Ed: Okay, Readers. How can targets be marked for close air support at night?*

## No Time for Training

. . . The letter by LtCol H. W. Hise, submitted by Col W. F. Prickett (MESSAGE CENTER: Apr '60) is one of the finest I've seen. I agree that it applies to all Marines, air and ground.

During a recent tour on Taiwan I had close contact with Free China Marines who were forced off the mainland 11 years ago. Most of these patriots left behind their families. They've been out of contact since.

Could this happen to us? Personally, I think not. Professionally, I believe it depends on our combat readiness when and if the time comes. There would be no time for training then.

Maj Jerry D. Fly

MCAS, El Toro, Calif.

## Single Shot Firepower

. . . One hundred years ago Gen Berdan, American genius in firearms, invented the fastest, single shot, bolt action rifle ever made. In Asia today the Berdan rifle is more popular than any other bolt action piece. A native will pay 100 silver dollars for one which is in good working order. I wonder why some of the companies producing bolt action repeaters have not accepted the Berdan principle: a 45 degree turn to the right (other bolt actions turn 90 degrees). I have seen natives in Mongolia and Caucasus fire a single shot Berdan rifle like a machine gun, holding 15 cartridges between the fingers of their left hand.

Col Boris D'Adamovitch Leliwa

RFD 3, Richmond
Winchester, N. H.

## Eighth Crusade

. . . We in MAG-32 note cover of May GAZETTE with particular pride. The F8U climbing out of El Toro is that of VMF-235's skipper, LtCol Bob Conley. It is appropriate that a Beaufort-based Crusader should appear on this particular cover as an indication of far ranging capabilities of this outstanding airplane which has shrunk once great coast-to-coast distance to an afternoon's flight.

Col W. F. Cornnell

CO, MAG-32
MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.

P.S. If this letter is published, please send check to Col Harry Hooper, CO, MAG-33, compliments of his friends in MAG-32.

## Well Done or Rare

. . . Gen Holland M. Smith in his book *Coral and Brass* remarked that "Consciousness of duty well done is the only worthwhile reward for a Marine." Recognition for meritorious service is vital; a leader should be constantly aware of this. On the other hand:

Is the supply NCO considered meritorious if he runs an efficient storeroom? Or the drill instructor if he turns out a fine platoon? A recruiter if he makes quota? Our MOS Manual lists in detail the skills enlisted men are required to have. Reference to this manual should be encouraged to assure that the term "meritorious" is not confused with "job well done."

ASgt J. R. Phaneuf

Old Federal Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa

## More Better Training

. . . About 2dLt J. W. Rider's very spirited article *Your Troops Want Better Training* (GAZETTE: Mar '60):

I feel Mr. Rider too abruptly discards the idea of having a team of instructors at regimental S-3. Too wasteful, he says. He fails to state why. He also seems to feel the monotony of the job would cause apathy to creep into the classroom. I can't abide either premise because:

a) a large staff of instructors would not be necessary; we would need a sharp group of people capable of handling several subjects each.

b) a person need not be a boring teacher, especially if care is taken not to select this type as an instructor. Instructors Orientation Schools would do the screening.

I feel confident there are hundreds of Marines who are fine, natural teachers; such groups of instructors should be a permanent part of the Corps much as are DIs are at present.

SSgt F. J. Farrell

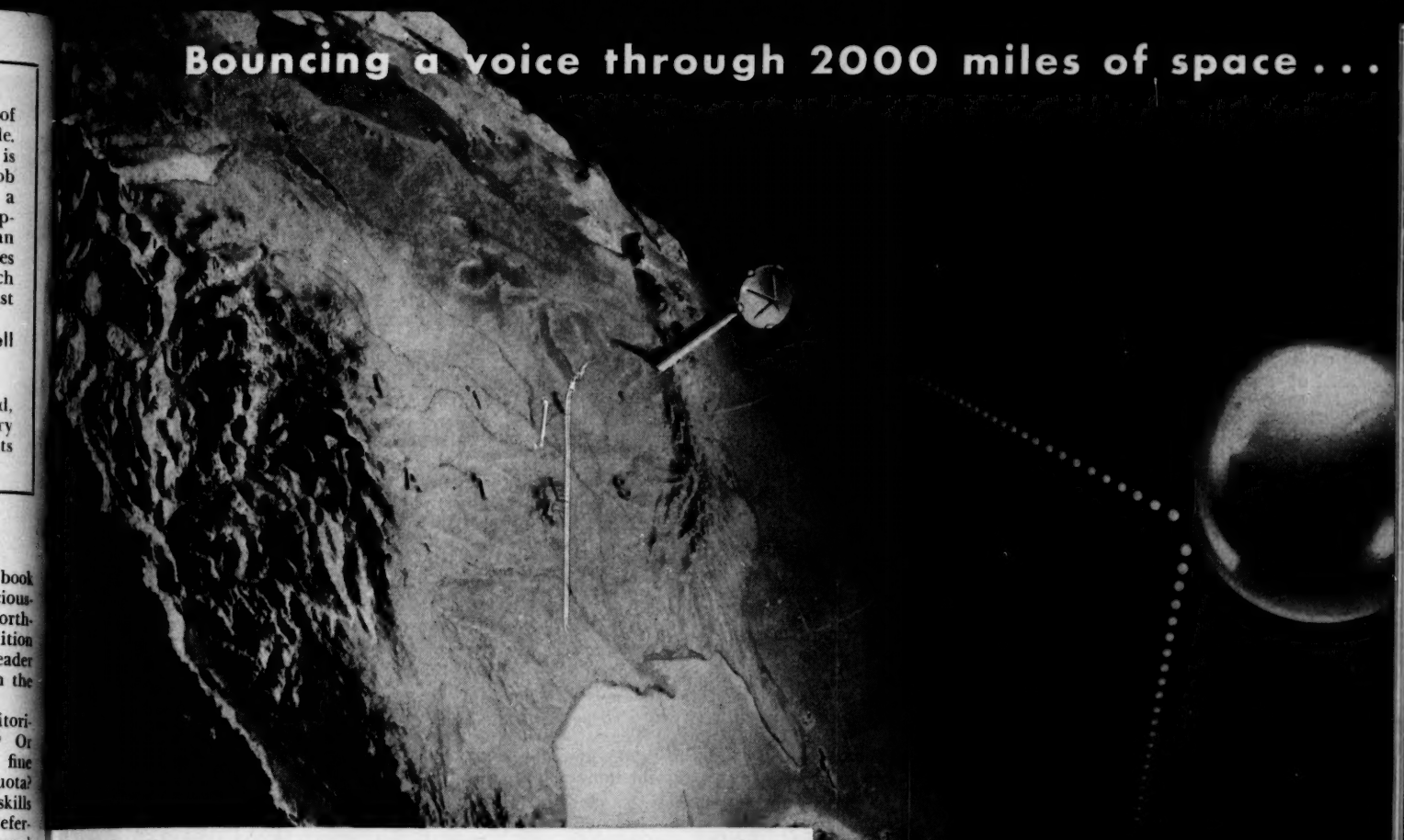
4th Rifle Co, USMCR
Brooklyn, N. Y.

. . . More practical application is what we need in our training. What good is it to know solely the functions of a LMG or flamethrower if one never has the chance to fire them? Trouble is ideas like 2dLt Rider's seldom get further than the paper they are printed on. I would like to see this article in action!

LCpl H. E. Vom Dorp

H&S Co, Camp Butler
c/o FPO, San Francisco

(Continued on page 6)




## Another Philco achievement in global communications

As part of a major study of space communications techniques, Philco is prime contractor for an Air Force project to relay high frequency radio communications around the curvature of the earth, through space. Known as the Passive Satellite Relay Link, it will reflect voice and teletype signals from a 100 ft. aluminum-skinned plastic balloon. Under NASA's Project Echo, the balloon is to be launched into a 1,000 mile earth orbit for use as a passive communications reflector.

The parametric amplifiers, receiving antennas, and tracking and receiving systems are Philco designed, built and installed. The entire program is managed by Philco, under the supervision of the Communications Directorate, Rome Air Development Center.

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(Continued from page 4)

## Tiger Hunting

. . . Am following your increased coverage of aviation and reserve with interest and approval. Matter of fact, the first feature I turn to is *The Thinking Tiger.* I've been wondering how come you don't give the Tiger a by-line; he should not be required to remain anonymous (else someone might confuse him with "Anymouse" whose tales are less professional. I mention this partly from curiosity. Whoever he is, "Thinking Tiger" seems to know the same people I do. I gather from his May remarks that his present lair is Quantico and that his rank is LtCol. Beyond that I'm stumped. How about clearing up the mystery? Identify your modest columnist.

Capt J. M. Verdi

VMF-131, MARTD
Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Ed: You may know our Tiger. The question is: which one of them?*

## Salty Retort

. . . Capt Foxworth's shots at the Salty Skipper on leadership (MESSAGE CENTER: Apr '60) call for return fire:

To learn what makes a good leader, each of us must discuss the characteristics of the leaders we live with and work for. The propriety of discussing such items on occasion with juniors is, in my opinion, extremely beneficial. As the senior, you are often in a good position to correct false impressions and misinformation. How you do this is a matter of good judgment and common sense. You can often learn from juniors things you may have overlooked or failed to consider. The longer you are a Marine, the more you realize how much you can learn about being a better leader. Criticism of your immediate superior is not the desired result of these discussions, but rather to help juniors better understand various virtues different leaders possess. To be a good leader you must learn how to lead. This is a never-ending process.

Salty Skipper

Box 1844,
Quantico, Va.

## Nothin' But a Hound Dog

. . . Since Bullpup refuses to die let me again state my position:

I am opposed to our stating in public print that we have, at the ready, weapons that for all practical effects do not exist. Secondly, I am opposed to spending millions of dollars and a like number of words on a weapon that cannot be delivered by the average pilot with sufficient accuracy, or cause enough damage, to do the ground commander one lick of good.

If we in aviation are to be of any real use to the Corps, we must have weapons we can deliver with a level of accuracy which will permit this fire support to be integrated with the scheme of maneuver of the supported unit. We must have a weapon that on impact will do enough damage to destroy battlefield targets.

No matter how you slice it, Bullpup is still a little bitty bomb attached to the front of a tremendous boondoggle.

Maj W. L. Traynor

ExO, VMA-121
FPO, San Francisco

## Wanted: Anecdotes

**. . . LtGen Lewis B. Puller is the subject of a biography now being prepared by Burke Davis, Civil War historian and biographer of Lee, Jackson and Stuart. He asks that anyone with stories, incidents and anecdotes of Gen Puller's career, other pertinent material, write him at Rte 3, Box 296, Greensboro, N. C.**

## Wrong Island

. . . Please turn to page 34 (GAZETTE: May '60). The island pictured is not the island which is used as a trans-Pacific refueling stop for Far East-bound flights. Midway is actually two islands, Sand Island (where the refueling stop is located) and Eastern Island (the island in your photo). The latter is no longer used as an operational site. There are larger and better equipped facilities on Sand Island. During WWII extensive use was made of both islands. Base defense, aircraft and submarine facilities took virtually every square foot of usable space. Eastern Island was abandoned at the end of WWII.

LtCol C. R. La Plant

MCLFDC, MCS
Quantico, Va.

## Fanning the Fire

. . . After my first letter appeared in the GAZETTE a few years ago I had visions of article after article being published. Alas, when my third article was rejected the fire burned out. I knew I would never be another Leon Uris. Then along came LtCol Pierce's *Write it Right* (GAZETTE: Apr '60). The old fire began to burn again. I dusted off my last rejection and re-read it. As LtCol Pierce stated, "after a cooling off period" the article will look different, probably lousy. It did, and was!

So with my mind stimulated by another fine article in "my" magazine I reach for a ream of paper, dust off the keys of my trusty machine and begin again. Care to join me?

AMSgt Jack W. Jaunal

1st CompRadCo
c/o FPO, San Francisco

## Proof of the Pudding

. . . It is a pleasure to see that considerable strides are being made in the area of training as described in your *Reports from the Ready Forces.* There is, however, little noticeable emphasis on individual and small unit training. The number of battalion and larger exercises held is not always the best measure of readiness. I think some of the thought and effort put into large exercises should be spent on small unit training. Dividends would more than repay the effort. Increased effectiveness during larger exercises must result. With well-handled small unit training the large exercises are the proof and the test—not the training vehicle.

Capt R. H. Krider

MCS, Quantico, Va.

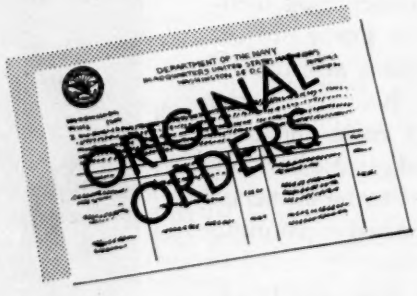
## Two of a Kind

. . . TIPS plus the GAZETTE are proving to be the best resources available to instructors at non-Marine Corps institutions. Improved coverage in R&D fields gives us an excellent source of information vital to up-dating our stockpile of knowledge about amphibious warfare.

LtCol E. L. Medford, Jr.

USN Postgraduate School


TIME TO MOVE?

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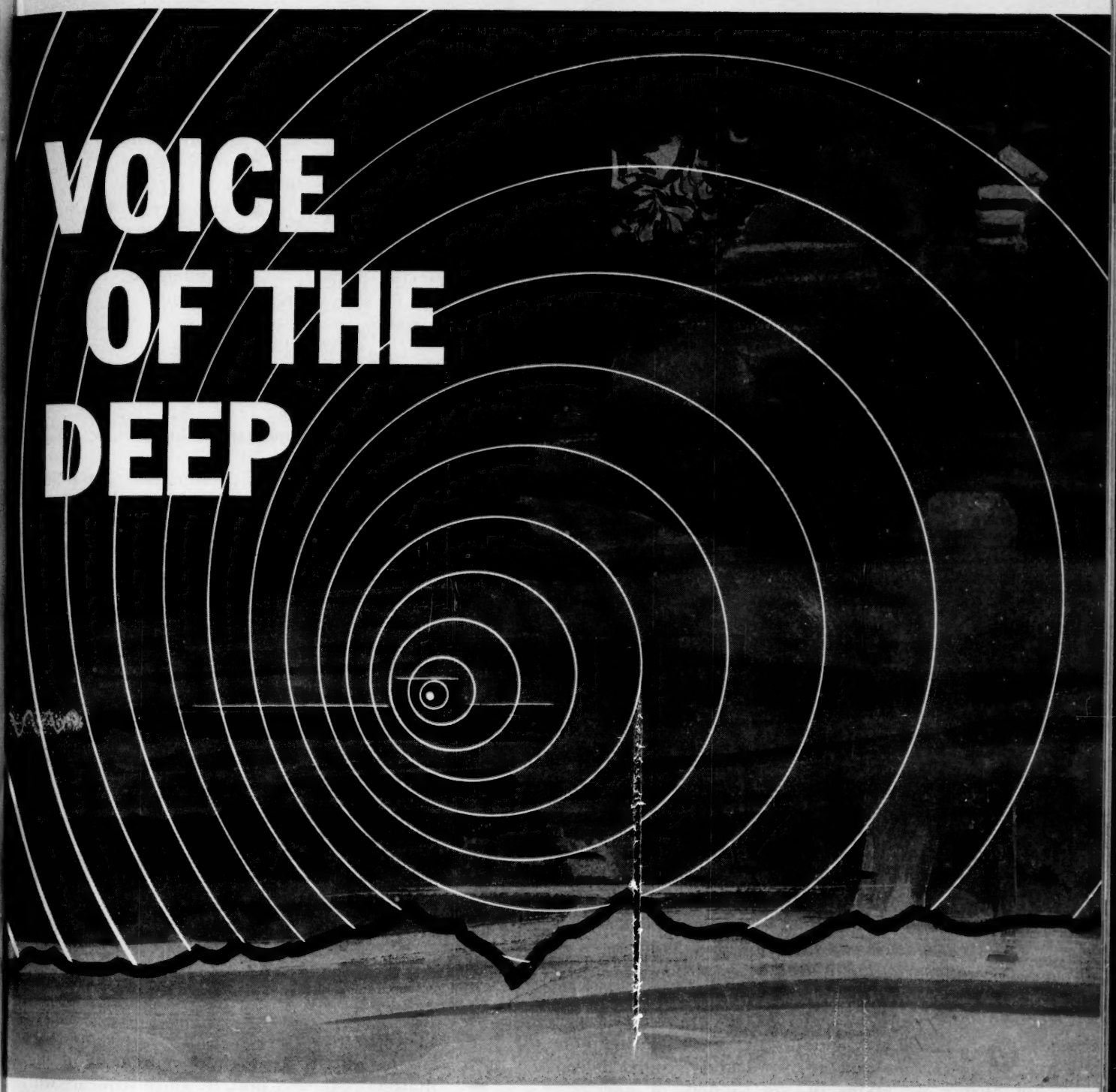


Neptune, the mythological ruler of the deep, had all the waters of the earth as his domain. Triton, his son, was assigned the vital task of communicating his father's commands to subordinates in all parts of the ocean.

The U. S. Navy has need of a counterpart for Triton. RCA is now assisting in this role through development of a communication link to our new nuclear powered Polaris-carrying submarines, anywhere on the seven seas.

RCA, in addition to its Polaris developments, is also working on many new Undersea Warfare systems such as detection, classification and destruction of enemy submarines as well as coordination of our friendly air, surface, and subsurface effort.

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# The Extension School's CHALLENGE

## BASIC SCHOOL LEVEL

**1** Grid declination may be defined as the angle between
a. grid north and magnetic north.
b. grid north and true north.
c. grid north and grid azimuth.
d. magnetic north and true north.

**2** Authentication is used to ensure that a message is
a. clear, complete, and concise.
b. transmitted correctly.
c. originated by an authorized source.
d. properly encoded.

**3** The delimiting lines of a compartment formed by relief usually coincide with the
a. topographic crests.
b. military crests.
c. reverse slope crests.
d. base of the limiting features.

## JUNIOR SCHOOL LEVEL

**4** Which of the following is the primary mission of the division reconnaissance battalion in support of a Marine division or its elements?
a. Pre-assault amphibious reconnaissance.
b. Ground reconnaissance and observation.
c. Counter-reconnaissance against enemy patrols.
d. Security and pathfinder operations.

**5** Which of the following Fleet Marine Force units are capable of providing ground delivery of atomic munitions in the support of operations ashore? (Select those applicable.)
a. 155mm howitzer battery.
b. 155mm gun battery.
c. 8-inch howitzer battery.
d. Heavy artillery rocket battery.

**6** Tactical control measures include the assignment of objectives. Which of the following criteria should be met by a commander in assigning objectives to subordinate units? (Select those applicable.)
a. They must be dominant terrain features.
b. They should facilitate future operations.
c. They should provide for convergence of effort.
d. They should be so located that they provide logical "stops" for reorganization, reallocation of supporting units, etc.
e. They should be sufficiently numerous to allow one or more for assignment to each unit.
f. They should be easy to recognize.

**7** The primary purpose of artillery establishing FSCC/FDC's at the infantry battalion and regimental posts is to
a. assist the infantry commander in arriving at his scheme of maneuver.
b. facilitate rapid and close coordination of the fire and maneuver plans of the infantry and its supporting arms.
c. assist the artillery commander in maneuvering his artillery.
d. facilitate communications between the infantry and artillery.

**8** In mountain operations, supporting arms will play the dominant role.
a. True.
b. False.

## SENIOR SCHOOL LEVEL

**9** Planning for reorganization and consolidation after seizure of an objective should not commence until the attack has progressed sufficiently far to enable a commander to predict the successful outcome with reasonable assurance and thus determine generally what will be required in the reorganization and consolidation phase.
a. True.
b. False.

**10** In the initial ship-to-shore movement of the division command post, in which sequence will the various echelons displace?
a. Main CP, Secondary CP, Administrative CP.
b. Secondary CP, Main CP, Administrative CP.
c. Main CP, Administrative CP, Secondary CP.
d. Secondary CP, Administrative CP, Main CP.

(Answers on page 56)

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# PERSONNEL POLICIES AND YOU

**By MajGen Donald M. Weller**

ANY ARTICLE EXPLAINING MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL policies must run the gauntlet. On one hand is the old saw—"there isn't any reason, it's just our policy." On the other hand, it tempts all Marine officers to draw their G-1 baton from their Napoleonic knapsacks and flail away at the scurrying G-1's, happy to get a chance at those "so and so's" in Washington. Nevertheless, it seems worthwhile to take this chance. Here is an opportunity to go into the underlying reasons behind some of the policies without the rather stilted straight-jacket jargon of a Headquarters Bulletin or Order, which never quite seems to explain just what one is driving at.

There is nothing mysterious about the goal of our personnel programs. It is to provide enough good Marines for our operating forces and the supporting establishment. To state this overriding goal in another way, it is to give operating force commanders the human raw material needed to put together a fighting machine of the highest quality; similarly, the supporting establishment commanders must receive the necessary raw material to sustain the fighting machine.

The programs and policies to accomplish this relatively simple goal are considerably more complicated. First of all, we must get the correct numbers of Marines each year to sustain the structure. This means enough recruits and new officers to replace annual losses. But it is not enough to replace our losses with mere bodies. Our recruits and new officers must be of the *highest quality obtainable.* Our commanders must have the very best that the market can produce. So, our first real goal in personnel planning and programming is to make sure that our standards meet the requirements of our commanders. On the other side of the coin, we cannot price ourselves out of the market by unrealistically high standards, which cannot be reasonably achieved.

This, then, is the first underlying principle which shapes our personnel programs — the requirement for quality.

The right numbers, grades and ranks of high quality Marines alone do not enable our field commanders to meet their goal of a superb fighting force. They must have another ingredient in the mix—stability—time to weld the human raw material into a team. This team must be familiar with its assignment. It must train together over a sufficient period of time to insure superlative performance.

So the second underlying principle in our personnel policies is to insure adequate personnel stability within our units.

There is, of course, a third ingredient necessary—subordinate leaders, both noncommissioned officers and officers, with sufficient training and experience to enable the commander to mold a first-rate fighting force in the shortest time. This takes a proper blend of practical experience and formal schooling. This requirement has to do with our training policies and career assignment patterns.

What progress is being made in achieving our first goal—that of *Quality?*

## Recruits

We are getting a higher quality recruit. The recruiting process itself, perhaps contrary to popular belief, is highly selective. We are accepting only one recruit out of seven applicants. Selection takes place in a highly competitive market. The other Services have a much larger percentage of personnel in highly technical fields. They can therefore offer the prospective recruit a considerably broader menu in the way of technical training. In addition, they offer shorter term enlistments than our current four-year contract.

In spite of this competitive market, significant strides are being made in attaining higher mental quality. We have reduced the number of recruits in Mental Group IV (GCT 65 to GCT 89) from 25.6 per cent in fiscal year 1957 to 9.7 per cent during the current fiscal year. Further, and more significant, we are recruiting only those with a GCT of 85 or higher in Mental Group IV. As a result, the average GCT of our recruits this year is at the all-time high of 106.7.

Obviously, high GCT's are not an end in themselves. Nor does our experience demonstrate that our most successful Marines are limited to the higher mental groups. The GCT is simply a measure of the potential of an individual to learn. Motivation, willingness, and desire must be brought out by proper training and leadership.

Gains in IQ are paralleled by an increase in the percentage of high school graduates. This has risen to a high of 60 per cent.

Physical standards are also held at the highest practicable level. However, the generally low average physi-

cal condition of American youth has led to the adoption of a very excellent physical development program in our Recruit Depots, particularly for those who are overweight or lack necessary physical development. Those requiring special attention get a four-week additional physical conditioning course. During the past year about one per cent of our recruits took this special training. Nearly all of these recruits were salvaged.

We must also try to salvage the recruit who lacks motivation or desire to conform to the disciplinary standards of the Corps. A special motivation course of four weeks has been in operation for several years in our Recruit Depots. Here again the salvage rate has been significant—about 65 per cent.

Thus, the Marine Corps has taken a realistic look at the young American, and attempted to salvage the maximum number within the limitations of a four-week additional training period. Standards have not been set at an unrealistically high level.

In spite of these efforts there is naturally some attrition — those individuals who cannot learn to adapt themselves to vigorous discipline demanded of the Marine and to the military way of life. Last year this attrition in the two Recruit Depots amounted to about eight per cent.

The net result of this entire recruit training process is to turn the young American civilian into a basically conditioned and disciplined Marine. The evidence is that we are accomplishing this end and that the quality of our recruit graduates was never higher. Thus, the requirements for high caliber raw material for the Corps are being satisfied today.

But how about the future? Can these standards for recruit input be maintained? Quality is a direct reflection of requirements, and operates within the familiar law of supply and demand. When recruit requirements are low, quality should increase. While recruit input was high this year, amounting to 43,000, the input for FY61 and FY62 will be at the lowest since 1950, averaging about 27,000 for the two-year period. Thus, it should be possible to maintain, or even better, the quality improvements made in the past three years.

### Officers

Before discussing the measures for maintaining high quality in our new officers it would be well to briefly review the general nature of the officer problem. While the Marine Corps has a requirement for some 16,200 officers with a strength of 175,000, we are limited by law to a total of 8,550 regular unrestricted officers.

To sustain the regular officer corps strength of 8,550, a regular year group of 451 regular officers is required in the fifth year of service. The regular officer annual input is:

| | About |
|---|---|
| Service Academies (Principally from Naval Academy | 70 |
| Naval ROTC regular program | 225 |
| Other accredited Military Schools (VMI, Citadel, etc.) | 15 |
| PLC's granted regular commissions | 25 |
| Regulars commissioned from Basic School | 75 |
| | 410 |

**The author, ACofS G-1 of The Marine Corps, says the goal of Corps personnel problems is simple: To provide the Marines needed to put up not only a good fight but a winning one. Reaching this goal is something else again. His article deals with the not-so-easy steps along the way.**

This number of regular officers is not sufficient to sustain the *regular* officer strength, and is far short of meeting the officer requirements for lieutenants. The additional officers required come from the Platoon Leaders and the Officer Candidate Programs. In the coming fiscal year we anticipate a requirement for about 1200 from these two sources. Thus, the majority of our officers are drawn from these two programs. Integrations into the regular Marine Corps from these sources are required to fill up the regular officer year group. Since regular officers are permitted to resign after four years, additional integration of reserve officers must replace these losses.

### Quality Stressed

The standards of quality for the regular officer programs are reasonably well known. Annually some 20,000 young high school graduates compete for 1600 Naval ROTC four-year scholarships to 52 colleges and universities, a selectivity of one out of 13. Scholarship standards are intense—and the young man who graduates from this program is a highly selected individual indeed. Similarly, the Naval Academy program, as well as that of other Service Academies, is highly selective and produces high quality graduates.

The Platoon Leader and Officer Candidate programs have high standards. During the current year the GCT requirement was increased to a minimum of 120. The last three OCC classes have averaged about 130 GCT. Scholastic achievement of a "C" average is a must. In addition, extracurricular activities indicating leadership qualifications are sought. Attrition in the selection process is heavy. This year over 30 per cent of the Officer Candidates meeting the above basic requirements and chosen by our special procurement officers were not accepted by Officer Procurement at Headquarters.

It must be recognized that Officer Procurement must operate in a highly competitive market. Other Services offer shorter obligated service. The Marine Corps minimum is now three years. For prospective aviators, three years after completion of flight training, or about a four-and-a-half-year obligation, is required. It is possible to get a reserve commission in the Army with a six-month active duty requirement, while the Navy is accepting OCCs with a two-year obligation.

Training for the Platoon Leader consists of two six-week periods conducted at Quantico. These courses eliminate those young men who do not possess the qualifications and characteristics required in a Marine officer. Attrition is heavy, amounting to 28 per cent last year.

*A vital step in quality control of career Marines comes at the expiration of enlistments*

The Officer Candidate Program is also conducted at Quantico but in contrast to the PLC program, is concentrated into a twelve-week program after graduation. The standards of this course are high, and attrition is heavy—about 30 per cent for the last class.

### Basic School

The last step in the training process of the young officer is, of course, the Basic School. Here NROTC and Service Academy regulars, plus officers from the PLC and OCC programs, come together to receive their fundamental military schooling. Here the final screening and selection process is completed. Some attrition occurs.

There can be little doubt that the final product, the Basic School graduate, has a high potential. He has survived rigid academic testing. His GCT places him in the upper brackets of our Nation. The screening for motivation and leadership is intensive. In short, he is the best this nation can produce; he represents the highest quality. Given appropriate guidance and leadership during his days as a young officer, his performance should be superb. However, it must be recognized that experience, together with supervision and guidance, will be required to assist this young officer in developing this potential. In my personal opinion, there is a tendency to expect this young officer to be a finished product. This can only come with time and experience, coupled with proper leadership and guidance. It is up to us to provide this leadership and guidance.

I think then that we can logically conclude that the Marine Corps is, in fact, delivering to the operating forces an extremely high quality of personnel.

### Maintaining Quality Standards

It is obviously not enough to establish high standards for Marines entering the Corps. The career Marines, both noncommissioned officers and officers, must be of the highest caliber. Appropriate quality standards must be established and maintained in the selection of young enlisted men into the junior NCO grades, in the promotion of staff NCOs, in the choice of warrant officers and limited duty officers, in the identification of reserve officers for regular commissions, and in the promotion of the officer corps to increasing rank and responsibility.

Perhaps we can best ascertain whether our standards and quality controls are adequate by examining what is being done now.

### Quality Control on Reenlistment

One of the best points for quality control in the career Marine Corps is at the reenlistment point. A little over a year ago we abandoned a rather long list of qualifications for first-term reenlistment and substituted a short, concise statement—reenlist only those Marines who are satisfactorily performing as noncommissioned officers or who have the potential to become noncommissioned officers. This places the responsibility of selecting potential career Marines squarely in the hands of the unit commanding officer and his subordinates. Here the unit commanding officer's judgment as to what qualities a junior NCO needs are brought to bear. If this responsibility is carefully discharged, not only will our junior NCO's measure up, but they will form an excellent base for the future Staff NCO corps.

How effective is this program? From statistics available from FY59 through the first quarter of FY60, we know that virtually all corporals are recommended for reenlistment and about 97 per cent of the lance corporals. On the other hand, about 50 per cent of our privates and privates first class are *not* recommended for reenlistment. It appears that the field is taking this quality control measure seriously.

Subsequent reenlistment of career Marines affords an additional opportunity for quality control. Authority for reenlistments of career Marines is also delegated to the field commanders, with the exception of the enlistments which would carry a noncommissioned officer beyond 20 years of service. Our Staff NCO's have a considerable record in the form of fitness reports on file in Washington. However, this information is not available to the unit commanders. Thus, the field may be unaware of a marginal record of performance and may reenlist NCO's whose past record does not meet the standards. For better quality control an abstract of the service record should be available in the NCO's file. This would assist the unit commander in reaching a decision as to reenlistment.

The most important quality control measure is the selection board. If those officers and NCO's with the potential for advancement in rank are identified by this process, then the capacity of the officer and NCO rank will be maintained at a high level. The selection process for all officers and staff noncommissioned officers is centralized in Washington. This is as it should be since there is a sufficient body of evidence in the form of fitness reports covering a variety of assignments under different marking seniors available to selection boards.

### Fitness Reports

This evidence is adequate to properly identify the best officers and noncommissioned officers, *provided* that the fitness reports *are not inflated.* They must, in fact, give the selection board a comparative measure of relative ability among contemporaries.

It is no secret, particularly among those who have recently served on selection boards, that there has been a tendency to inflate fitness reports. Obviously this makes the task of the selection board more difficult. It is more difficult to identify those with the greatest potential.

The Commandant's recent directive on officer fitness reports which requires that outstanding marks be justified and prohibits the showing of reports should go a long way toward returning the officer's fitness report to a more accurate measure of comparative ability and potential.

In any case, it should be clear that the key to the selection process is the care and judgment exercised by commanding officers in marking fitness reports. If this process is universally carried out, the selection boards will have the tools with which to perform their function. Consequently, the quality of the officer and staff NCO corps will meet the high standards required to maintain a superb Marine Corps.

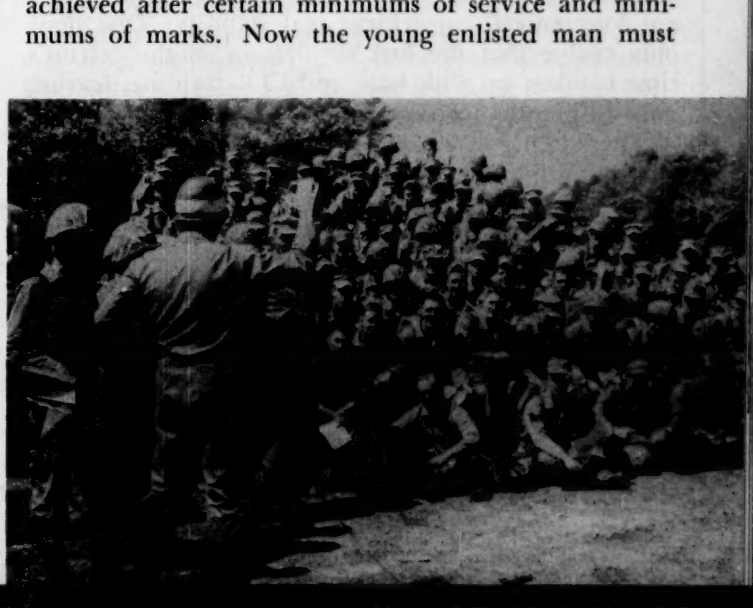
### Substandard Performance

An additional program of quality control was begun in fiscal year 1959. Staff NCO selection boards were directed to screen all NCO records to identify substandard or marginal performance. Individuals with a long history of indebtedness, overindulgence, or unsatisfactory duty performance were identified by the boards. These substandard Marines were either administratively discharged, placed on probation, or not permitted to reenlist. The boards found less than one per cent of the staff NCO corps in this category—a credit to our staff NCO corps. Not only is this program justified for quality control, it is simple justice that our professionally qualified and dedicated staff NCO corps should not be required to "carry" incompetents; those who do not shoulder their share of the load.

In contrast to the centralized selection board system for officers and staff noncommissioned officers, two completely decentralized systems are used in the selection of junior NCO's and those to whom proficiency pay is awarded. These programs were instituted because the unit commander is in the best position to judge the capacity and ability of the prospective junior NCO's; there is no body of evidence available in the form of fitness reports as is the case of the staff NCO's. It is true that the former system for promotion of junior noncommissioned officers which had been in vogue since 1947 was a decentralized system to the extent that the unit commanding officer had the *veto* power on promotion. The unit commander could prevent a man from taking the examination and he could withhold a promotion from a man with the requisite composite score. However, once an enlisted man had attained the requisite composite score derived from service record markings and had passed the promotion examination, it is no secret that unit commanders were understandably reluctant to exercise this veto power. The impression had been established that these men were *entitled* to promotion; they had fulfilled all requirements. Some promotions were withheld, but not as many were withheld as should have been.

Another deficiency in this system: promotions had no relation to *requirements* for junior NCOs. Consequently, our operating forces, particularly ground Fleet Marine Force units, were running as low as 60 per cent of requirements for junior NCO's toward the end of this promotion cycle. Posts and stations and security forces found themselves seriously overstrength in corporals and sergeants, a case of too many chiefs and not enough Indians. We had corporals standing guard simply because there were not enough privates and privates first class to do the job.

It can be said that this problem could have been handled by wholesale redistribution of personnel after each promotion cycle. But it takes little imagination to see the impact on stability and efficiency if redistribution were to occur every six months after a promotion cycle. Further, transfers are now definitely circumscribed by limitation on travel funds and the one-PCS-a-year philosophy. It takes Secretary of the Navy approval to transfer a man more than once in any fiscal year. In the final analysis there are more promotions being made under this new system than under the cutting score system, as evidenced by the rise in the percentage of junior NCO's in the Corps today. Further, and more important, they are in the correct organizations, where the need for the rank exists. The Fleet Marine Force is now capable of filling its requirements in junior NCO's. In short, promotion is once again related to requirements, the foundation on which it should rest, rather than being viewed as a right to be achieved after certain minimums of service and minimums of marks. Now the young enlisted man must



***Two ingredients necessary for combat readiness are long term enlistments and unit transplacement. Both programs have proved successful.***

compete locally with his contemporaries for the opening rather than survive a theoretical examination which had little bearing on his ability or inability to perform in the new rank. Now our commanders can reward those with the demonstrated ability, and place the best men in the junior leadership and technical skill posts.

### Improvements Needed

There are necessary improvements yet to be made before the system can be fully effective. There is a real need for revision of tables of organizations, particularly post and stations T/O's, to give more equitable opportunity for the junior NCO's. The personnel distribution system also must be improved.

### Proficiency Pay

Similarly, the unit commander is in the best position to judge the relative competency of Marines eligible for proficiency pay. We have deliberately rejected the system of competitive theoretical examination on a Marine Corps-wide level; we feel that actual competition at the local level can identify the Marine who should receive this additional pay.

Summing up then, we feel that our first objective—quality in the officer and staff NCO and junior enlisted corps—is being achieved by a combination of high entrance standards and a workable system for identifying and continuing the best officers and NCO's in the career Marine Corps. In the latter, the individual commanding officer is dominant; he decides who should assume higher responsibility and leadership through his accurate honest appraisal of the comparable capabilities of his officers and his NCO's. We are confident in his ability to achieve this goal.

### Stability

The second fundamental requirement for the achievement of the highest degree of readiness in combat efficiency is personnel stability. This is our second goal.

First, the Marine Corps must have an initial enlistment of sufficient duration to make this goal possible. Generally speaking, the two-year initial enlistment is not long enough to achieve real stability. One need only realize that the first six months of the recruit's time is taken up with boot and ITR training, leaving only 18 months for service in a unit. If further technical schooling is required, the usable productive time remaining is reduced even further. In short, the two-year enlistment cannot support a stable Marine Corps.

On the other hand, the three-year enlistment can support a stable Corps. The stabilized infantry battalion is based on this length of service. Hence, the 30-month cycle for these battalions, which is the useful service remaining after recruit training and ITR training. The four-year enlistment will, of course, satisfy the requirements of the stabilized infantry battalion and tactical squadron. In the case of ground personnel, twelve months of obligated service will remain after a 30-month tour and will permit a one-year assignment in posts or stations or security forces. This period of service is shorter than desirable, but it is usable.

### Long Term Enlistments

The facts are that the Marine Corps is getting sufficient long-term enlistments to support a stable Corps. Four-year enlistments have risen from 40 per cent in fiscal year 1958 to 81 per cent in fiscal year 1959, and so far this year account for 95 per cent. Our two-year enlistments are almost nonexistent. Further, our recruit input will drop from some 43,000 this year to about 27,000 next year and should not rise above 35,000 in the next four years. Thus, we should continue to be able to attract three- and four-year enlistments and maintain a stable corps.

There is another significant advantage to the four-year enlistment: it materially increases the Marines available to the Fleet Marine Forces. This can be readily understood from the simple fact that a two-year enlistee spends 25 per cent of his time in recruit and ITR training, while the four-year enlistee spends only 12.5 per cent of his time—a 100 per cent increase in training effectiveness. Further, because of the reduced number of recruits in training, our training overhead at the Recruit Depots and infantry training regiments can be materially reduced. In fiscal year 1961 as a *direct result* of *reduced recruit input* and *lowered training overhead*, the FMF will have nearly 7,000 *more* men, or almost a ten per cent increase due to the reduction in training overhead alone.

### Stabilized Battalions

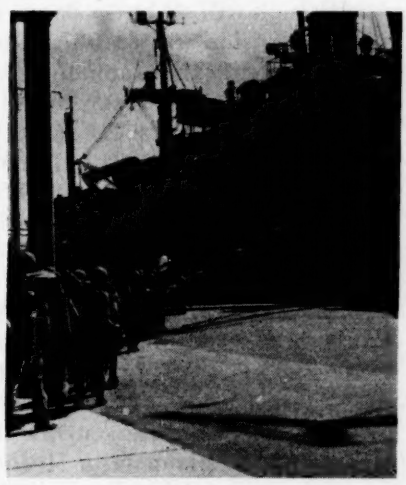
Just one year ago last February the ground FMF organized its first stabilized infantry battalion at Camp Pendleton. That battalion, 1/1, returned from Okinawa and the 3d Division to Camp Pendleton in May. There it lost 50 per cent of its personnel, will join an equivalent number, and continue its second half-cycle of 15 months as part of the 1st Division.

Since that time five additional battalions have been formed by the 1st Division and sailed to Okinawa.

Similarly, one year ago this April the 2d Division formed its first stabilized infantry battalion. Since then five additional battalions have been constituted.

Thus, we have sufficient evidence to appraise the program; to recount its advantages and disadvantages; to total up the score. FMFPac's remarks about the program are on the next page.

"a. *Combat readiness.* . . . the program has resulted in an improvement in combat readiness. This is directly attributable to the stabilized personnel situation in the individual battalions. . . . The numerous transfers and joinings previously necessary when a battalion was required to meet a contingency have been eliminated, and progressive training may be pressed to a much higher degree, permitting the attainment of a higher level of effectiveness. This is particularly true of the forward-postured 3d Marine Division and the battalions serving in it. It is achieved, however, at the recognized expense of having, within the 1st Marine Division, two battalions which are either engaged in transferring personnel preparatory for their next half-cycle, or are engaged in the initial intensive training program prior to the completion of which, short of extreme emergency, they are not available for combat commitment on training exercises. A similar situation exists with the 8" Howitzer batteries. The simple choice is between accepting a lower degree of combat readiness for all units, or achieving a higher degree of combat readiness in the case of the bulk of the units (including all those deployed overseas) at the expense of reduced combat readiness for a finite period of time in the case of a minority of units. The advantages of the latter course vastly outweigh those of the former from the viewpoint of the over-all combat readiness of this Force.



"b. *Efficiency,* As indicated . . . the efficiency of units has been increased as a result of stabilized personnel and the other factors discussed below. Administration is reduced in many areas.

"c. *Economy and Personnel Savings.* These subjects are closely inter-related . . . the elimination of frequent transfers has decreased periods of non-productive service of personnel, and the expense and administrative effort incident to excessive personnel changes. There is also the indication that increased personnel stabiilty results in better care and maintenance of equipment as a result of higher levels of training and unit esprit. This results in economies, although they are not yet precisely measurable. The area of personnel savings, or more precisely, better personnel utilization, may be roughly measured as being the elimination of the 'pipeline' of individual replacements previously required to support the infantry battalions located overseas. To this figure, of course, should be added increased personnel utilization resulting from lower disciplinary rates, time lost in repetitive training, and the like. To support five infantry battalions located on Okinawa under a system of individual replacement, a minimum of some 820 enlisted personnel is required in the 'pipeline.' These figures are computed as follows: Assuming a fifteen-month 'portal to portal' tour, fourteen months usable time is available for service with the battalion overseas (the other month being required for transportation to and from the Far East). To replace one fourteenth of the strength of the five infantry battalions requires 390 enlisted per month. Each of these replacements spends an average of 33 days in the Staging Battalion at Camp Pendleton . . . and 30 days in transit to and from Okinawa for a total of 63 days in the 'pipeline.' Thus under the individual replacement system, to provide 390 replacements per month for the five battalions on Okinawa requires a 'pipe line' of approximately 820 personnel. These figures do not consider any additional numbers required to provide for losses due to early rotation, sickness, hardship, etc. A true measure of personnel savings, then, is the better utilization of almost a battalion's worth of Marines. To put the matter another way, the elimination of the personnel 'pipe line' of individual replacements to support the five infantry battalions stationed overseas has given to the Marine Corps almost sufficient personnel for one additional infantry battalion. In terms of economy, this is more National Defense purchased for the same money.

"e. *Morale.* Personnel stability incident to the controlled input-unit transplacement program has had a significant favorable effect on morale and esprit de corps of the units involved as is substantiated in the comment of all subordinate units.

"f. *Discipline.* Data provided by the 3d Marine Division indicates that the percentage of disciplinary cases in units within the program is lower than for other units within the command. This result is to be expected due to improvements in leadership, training and morale.

"h. *Attrition.* Upon initiation of the program, it was assumed that there would be a 10 per cent loss due to normal attrition over a fifteen-month period. Although this figure was based on statistical research of the experience of Marine units as well as upon planning data contained in field manuals, there was strong reason to believe that it might be an underestimate of the attrition which would actually take place. Figures to date, however, indicate not only that these fears were groundless, but that actual performance has been substantially better than originally anticipated. In general, attrition has been highest during the early months of the half-cycle, with a sharp decline thereafter. While it is too early to draw firm conclusions from the statistics assembled, since the program has not sufficiently matured nor have all battalions entered therein, present figures indicate a remarkably low attrition rate. Reasons for this cannot be given with assurance. They may, however, be directly associated with, and an indication of, higher morale and unit esprit."

***The road to stability is no freeway. But planners know the rough spots, are smoothing them out with concrete, integrated programs.***

Another far-reaching possibility stemming from the stabilized program is the *output* from that program. To be specific as to just what this personnel output is, let's take the case of 1/1. That battalion will have eight gunnery sergeants or above, 33 staff sergeants, 33 sergeants, 97 corporals, and about 200 lance corporals who have completed their tours. While the numbers are not significant for this one battalion, it must be remembered that this will be the output of each infantry battalion in the program, an ultimate total of 24. These NCO's should be extremely well trained due to the favorable environment extending over a period of 15 months. Their officers should be able to objectively evaluate the capabilities of each of these NCO's. Those NCO's should be excellent source material for these assignments which are difficult to fill, such as Drill Instructors, Recruiters, Marksmanship Instructors at Recruit Depots (we are currently using recruits), State Department guards, infantry training regiment instructors—in short, any billet which requires an excellent infantry NCO. Further, some of these personnel may decide that retraining in a technical field would be attractive to them. Here is an opportunity to fill some of the more difficult billets with individuals who have been carefully observed for a 15-month period; an opportunity to fill these billets with an individual *due* for transfer, rather than in the midst of a tour, thus creating instability. It gives individuals an opportunity to volunteer for a type of assignment to fill Marine Corps requirements. It does not, however, offer a geographical option.

This program was presented to 1/1 on Okinawa by a member of the Personnel Department. It will be extended to other units at a later date. Its success will be dependent on the care with which unit commanders make their recommendations—another example of the dominant role our commanders play in the personnel field.

### Instability in Other Units

On the other hand, there have been disadvantages to our stabilized programs; i.e., increased instability in the 1st Division and in those infantry battalions of the 2d Division not in the program. In addition, in some cases other units have received fewer recruits than required.

Instability was generated because all personnel input into the stabilized battalions required fifteen months to serve. This meant that those individuals with less than fifteen months remaining to be served were removed *from* the infantry battalion being formed. In short, units *not* in the program lost men with fifteen months to serve and had them replaced with men from the unit being formed with less than fifteen months to serve. The 1st Division paid for the increased readiness in the 3d Division.

Were this pattern to be continuous it would probably be too high a price to pay. However, as was recognized from the inception, this disadvantage disappears with the return of 1/1 to the 1st Division. The 1st Division begins to realize increased combat readiness too, since 1/1 will retain 50 per cent of its experienced core and the input to bring 1/1 up to strength will be furnished from outside the 1st Division. This pattern will continue and in time the infantry battalions of the 1st Division will all be similar in character to 1/1. Thus, the 1st Division will reap the advantage of stability.

Some modifications under consideration are an input of lance corporals and corporals from organizations outside the Fleet Marine Force and a reduction of recruit input from the 531 currently required to between 300 and 400. The remaining Pvt-Pfc input of 100 to 200 would come from posts and stations. Since these Pvts/Pfcs would need to have 30 months' obligated service, this would mean that they would have served about one year in posts and stations. This modification in the program should go a long way toward insuring that all or nearly all personnel in the infantry field would have an opportunity to serve in the FMF. In addition, it should compensate to some extent for the shortage of recruits.

In any case planners in Headquarters now recognize that the exact mix of personnel input for stabilized units will require an annual reappraisal in order to meet the conditions of the time.

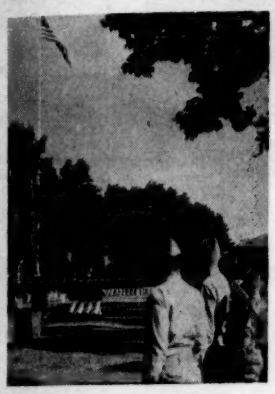
In my personal view we cannot and should not limit the advantages of improved combat readiness, morale, and economy to the infantry battalion. It is hoped that careful use of our Marines will permit expansion of this program to embrace the units in the RLT—artillery, pioneer, engineer, and possibly armor. Headquarters is now evaluating this possibility. Furthermore, there may be a possibility of extending the program to Force Troop units along the line of the 8" Howitzer battery rotation now in operation between 29 Palms and Okinawa.

It is clear, however, that some units do not lend themselves to the stabilized program. Typical of this type of unit are those where only one of a kind is required in the Division or Force, such as Headquarters Battalions, Service Battalions, Force Service Regiments, and the like. To assist these units to achieve a greater degree of

stability, consideration is being given to a so-called "You train em—you keep em." The object of this program would be to encourage the development and training of Marines on the job with the understanding that the unit could retain them for a significant tour.

Our objective of stability is not limited to the enlisted corps. Our policies with regard to stabilizing the officer corps have also been reappraised. Naturally if we can extend the period of obligated service for the young officer, we not only reduce training cost and overhead, but we also increase the effectiveness of young officers as a direct result of increased experience.

How do we stand? Beginning in 1961 the obligated service of the NROTC regular will be increased from three to four years. Within the past year the obligated service of the young aviator has been increased from two years after flight training to three years for a total obligation of four-and-a-half years. Our PLC and OCC programs remain unchanged, requiring a three-year obligation, but we are no longer taking contract NROTC's with a two-year obligation.



In addition to extending the period of obligated service, we are continuing to encourage a maximum extension of service for reserve officers. As a result, we have 1,071 serving on Standard Written Agreements (SWAG) of which over half are aviators. We anticipate that this number will increase to 1,200 by the end of this year. While these numbers may not seem impressive, nevertheless every reserve officer retained beyond obligation means that we bring one less officer aboard by new procurement during a three-year period. Thus, the retention of 1,200 reserves this year reduces new officer procurement in fiscal year 1961 by 400 officers, a 20 per cent reduction.

To give officers on SWAGs an opportunity to acquire a regular commission after completing their obligated service, we have extended the integration program to the fifth year of commissioned service. This will not only permit us to form our regular officer year group *after* we have determined what regular officers have resigned in the fourth year, but will give the reserve officer on SWAG an opportunity to integrate as late as the fifth year, an opportunity that he did not previously have.

As a further step in officer corps stability we have adopted a new warrant officer program, designed to ultimately eliminate the assignment of young unrestricted officers to highly technical billets. These assignments were formerly filled by unrestricted officers without the necessary background. By the time they had acquired sufficient know-how to successfully perform on the job, their obligated service was completed and it was necessary to go through the whole process again.

The warrant officer program will go a long way toward elimination of this deficiency. In order that these warrant officers have a sufficient period for an adequate career, we are selecting enlisted men from 6-8 years of service, although this year in a phase-in of the program some applicants with ten years of service were selected. We visualize that this program will expand our warrant corps from some 700 to about 1300. The first selection of these young men has just been completed; some 223 have been chosen. These young Marines have a high learning potential as evidenced by their GCT's averaging over 120. They are ambitious, based on their off-duty study record, and are highly competent as shown by their enlisted performance.

In order that these young men can effectively develop their potential, they will be given a broad technical education in their special field. This will follow a screening course in Quantico of four weeks duration and a three-month abbreviated basic course conducted by the Basic School staff.

This warrant program will become the base of selection for an expanded limited duty officer corps roughly triple in size to the present strength of 156. Those LDO's will be capable of filling many of our technical staff billets.

We are hopeful that these integrated personnel programs will accomplish their purpose—an improved climate, a more favorable environment for our combat units which, in turn, will lead to a more effective fighting organization. In any case, it is clear that none of them can be achieved without the conscientious performance by the unit commander; only if he plays his full part will our objectives be achieved. Every fitness report that he marks, service record that he fills out, every junior NCO he promotes, every recommendation for integration, for warrant officers, for limited duty officers and officer candidates—all these play the controlling part in the future quality of the officer and enlisted corps, and hence the future effectiveness of the Marine Corps. There is every reason to have confidence that our commanders will discharge these responsibilities.

USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

### *Pomp and Circumstance*

CAMP MCNAIR WAS PERCHED on the side of Mt. Fuji and parade space was limited. For the change of command ceremony a reviewing stand was hacked out of a mound of volcanic ash overlooking the narrow airstrip.

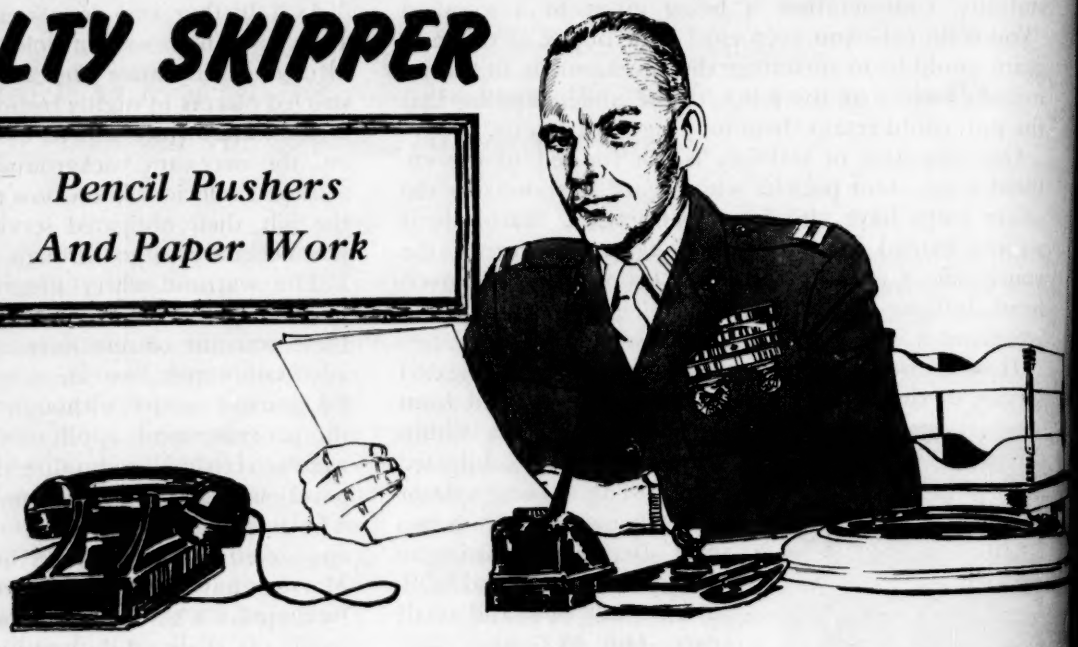
During the ceremony, however, the new CO moved down to the strip to get a better view. This was not noticed by the adjutant, who at the proper time began to trudge up the mound with the colors. The CO of troops began with a *sotto voce* "Captain Blank," and finally turned him with a near scream of "BOB, BOB!"

The new commanding officer's reaction was cool: "Hmmf! Well, it's the first time I ever saw the adjutant go over the hill with the regimental colors."

Anonymous ($15.00 to Navy Relief)

# THE SALTY SKIPPER SAYS

## *Pencil Pushers And Paper Work*



IN HIS MANIFESTO, THE COMMANDANT ADVISED HIS staff to "set forth your views boldly and without reservation." LtCol Spike Nesbit confirmed my belief that CMC's advice applied to subordinate commanders as well. "You company commanders stand up and be counted," Spike said positively.

The chance to sound off came sooner than I expected. There was a conference of company commanders at 1330. The adjutant said we were in for a bad time because division was upset. "The same old paper work errors," Bill Nichols said sadly. "I'm supposed to straighten you guys out."

"I'll put on my armored vest," I said chuckling. Paper work, indeed, I thought and said under my breath, "Someone else may need the armored vest."

I was too keyed up to eat lunch. I wanted to state my case strongly but at the same time I didn't want to offend. At 1245, I still had my convictions but nothing else.

Spike Nesbit was flying all the storm warnings. His eyebrows bristled and his stare was glacial. The thought crossed my mind that this wasn't the proper time to set forth my views boldly. The audience wasn't receptive. Spike was gonna set forth boldly some views of his own.

"I'm not asking you to explain the Einstein Theory, just PRAM," Spike growled. He glared at each of us in turn and said, "Take over, Bill."

"Like the Colonel says, all your pencil pushers gotta do is follow PRAM. Paper work is simple if you read the book. That's not much to ask." Bill said flatly and paused.

I knew the pause was for effect but I took a deep breath and plunged in anyway. "Excuse me, Bill, but the root of our trouble is those four words you just used."

The colonel looked like a tornado about to dip down and demolish me. The other company commanders gazed at me in horror. We were there to get a little character guidance in the presence of the Old Man. We were supposed to listen, not talk—except the last word; "Aye, aye, Sir." Above all we weren't supposed to pass the buck to Spike's adjutant.

Nothing surprises Bill Nichols. He demanded saracastically, "Tell me more, Salty."

"Bill, there's no such thing as pencil pushers or paper work in the Marine Corps. Our clerks don't push pencils, they push real, live, flesh and blood Marines around," I said slowly.

Bill started to protest but Spike cut him off. "Let's hear what Salty has to say, Bill," he said.

"Clerks don't work with paper, they work with Marines' lives and careers. What's more they work with the lives of women and children also—Marine dependents. Recording the effective date of a promotion is *not* paper work. To some Marine, it's beer in the refrigerator, shoes for the baby, and an Easter bonnet for the wife.

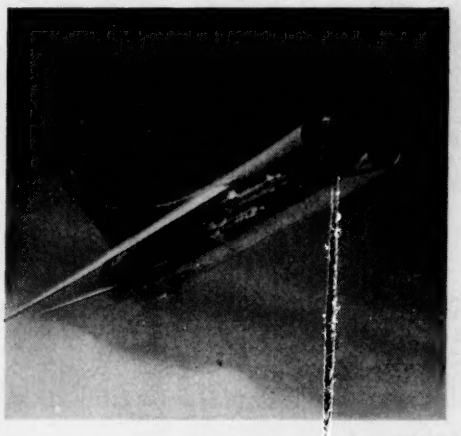
"I know we all recognize our responsibilities to our men. It's a little thing perhaps but if we think of clerical work as paper work, we're in trouble. Each piece of paper affects at least one Marine's career. We must call up before our mind's eye the image of the Marine whose life we're affecting. It's not hard when we make entries in SRBs. However, all correspondence, reports, training schedules, orders — everything we do in the office — affects individual Marines and their dependents. We must give them everything they deserve.

"There're two sides to giving Marines everything they deserve. Once in awhile an eight ball slips through Boot Camp. Unless his record reflects the kind of man he is, we'll never get rid of him. When the shooting starts, he'll get his fire team shot up and it'll be our fault.

"Mistakes we make in the office do one of three things: take money out of our men's pockets, cause our men to lose privileges they're entitled to, or get our men killed by an eight ball's mistakes. We work with lives, not pencils and paper."

Some of the thunder had gone out of the battalion commander's face. He squared his shoulders and said, "Salty's got something there. Everything we do affects Marines and their careers. Attitude is mighty important. From now on we've got no pencil pushers or paper work in this battalion."

USMC



**Now, all-weather power in a new Crusader!**

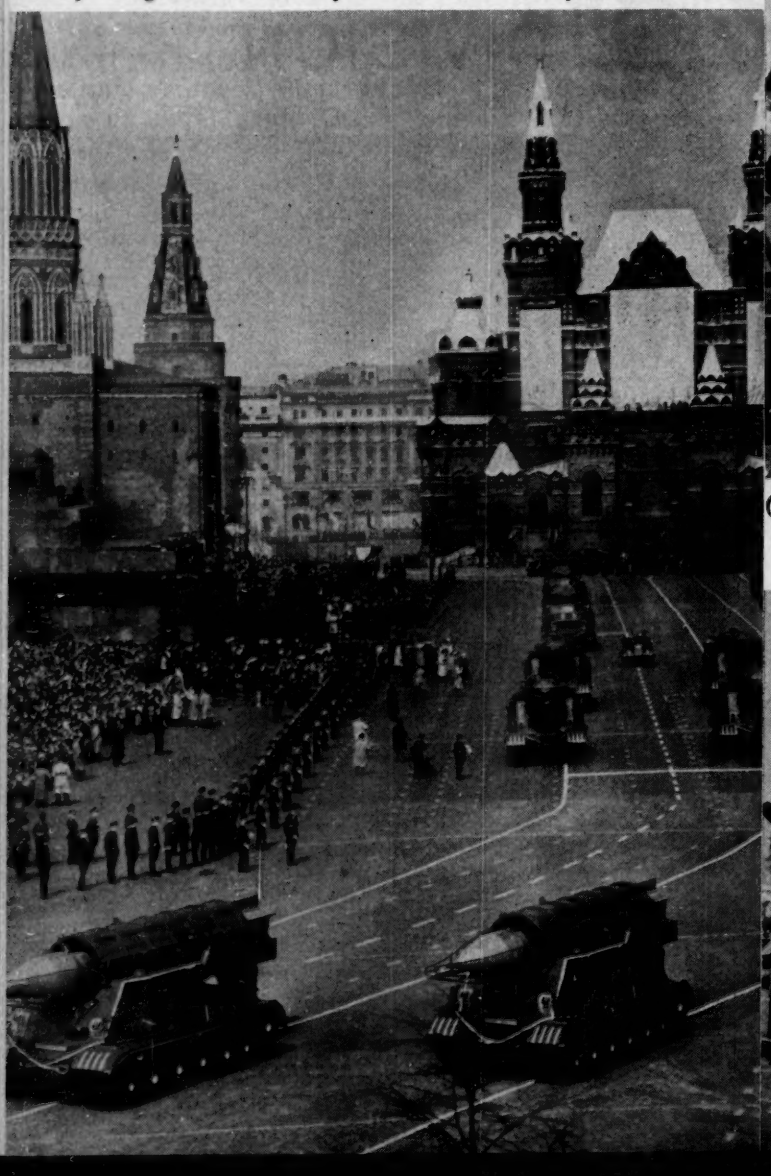
The new F8U-2N *Crusader* shows how "growth potential" in fighter design makes sense. This all-weather fighter developed fast. Its basic engineering had been established and refined by the 500-plus *Crusaders* already with the Fleet. Their reliability and availability — proved by 250,000 hours of flight time and 25,000 catapult shots — accrued to the F8U-2N. And with this fighter, the flexible *Crusader* design once again "grew" to incorporate an advanced engine, improved accessory systems . . . new all-weather power for the Fleet. *The F8U-2N is a product of Chance Vought's Aeronautics Division, developers of missiles, aircraft, ASW equipment and other products for atmospheric defense.*

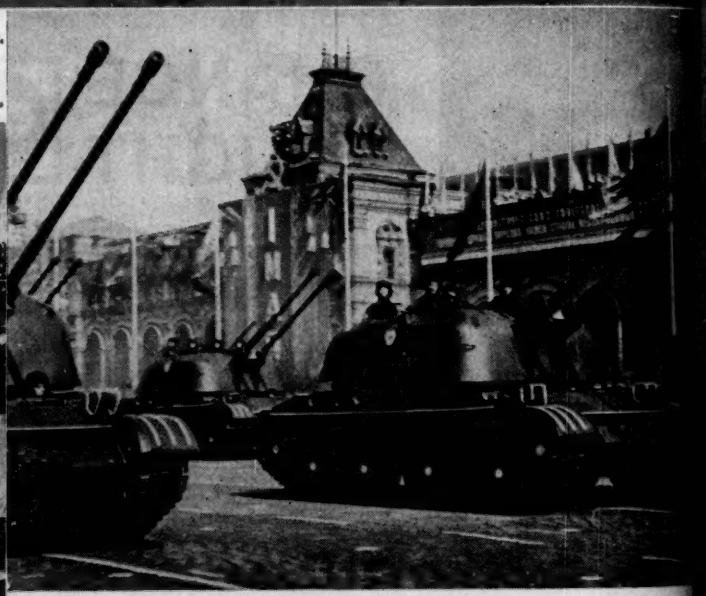
CHANCE VOUGHT AERONAUTICS DIVISION DALLAS, TEXAS

# MAY DAY
## MOSCOW, 1960

*Above) Surface to surface missile; estimated 300 mile range.*

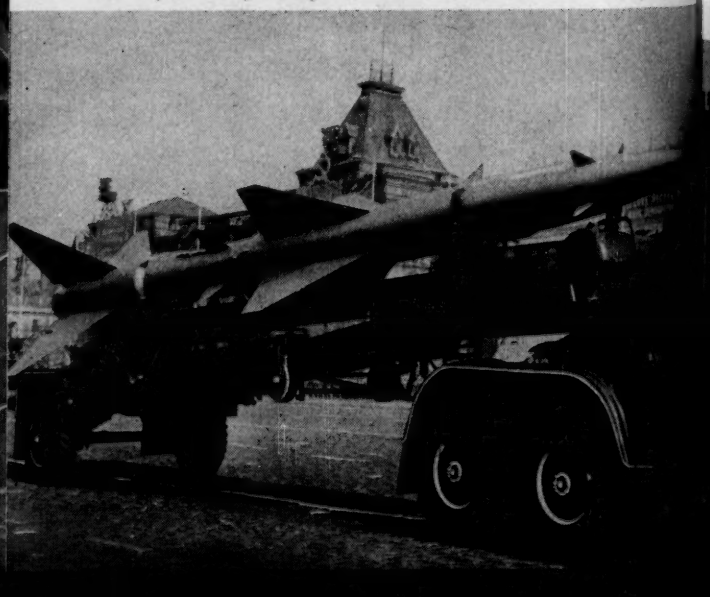
*Below) Unguided artillery rocket on heavy tank chassis.*

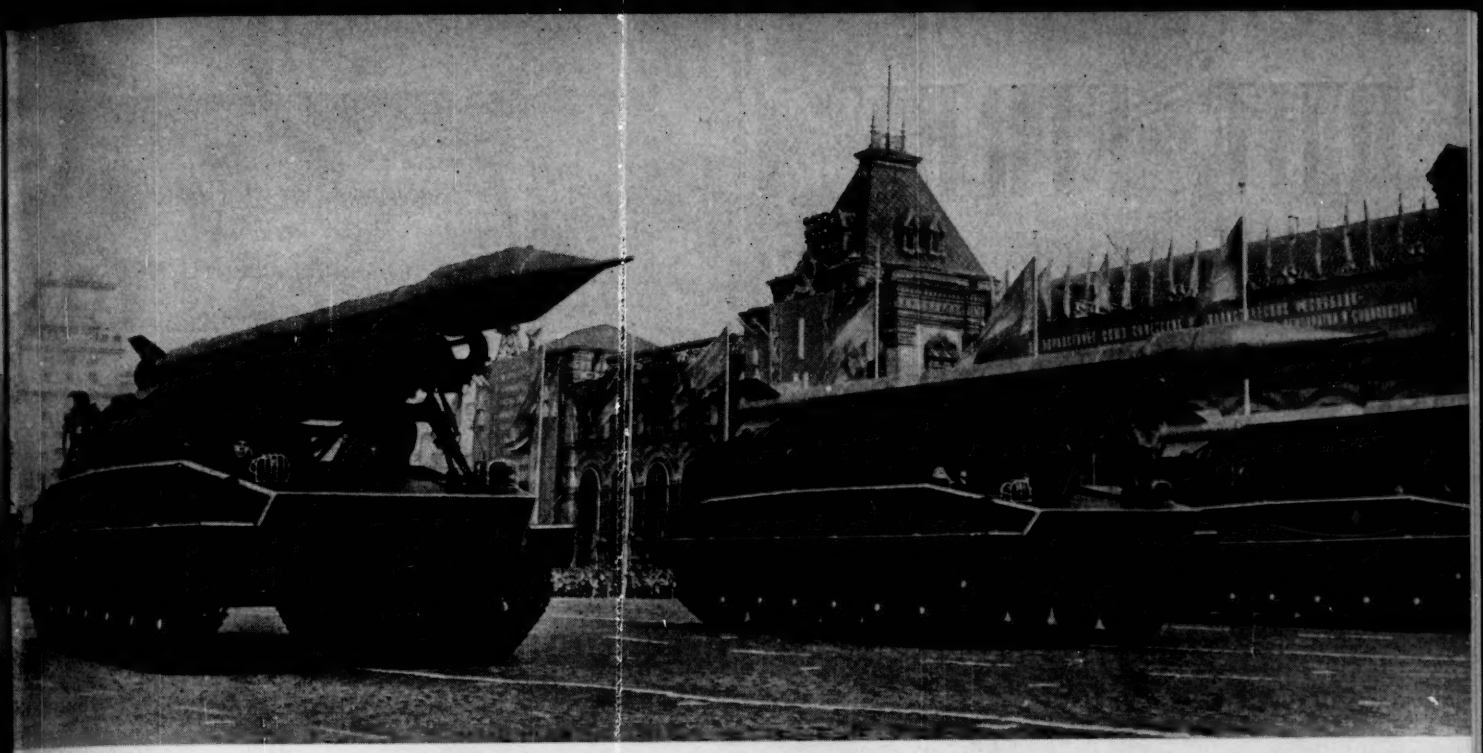




*(Above) Self-propelled twin 57mm antiaircraft gun.*

*(Below) Surface to air missile.*





*(Above) Artillery rocket on amphibious chassis.*

*(Above) Superheavy self-propelled gun; estimated 300mm, modified heavy tank chassis; capable of firing atomic warhead. (Below) Amphibious reconnaissance vehicles.*

# THE FIREX

**By LtCol B. H. Elliott**

***For years the words in the title of this article meant little to Marines. Now FIREX is an integral part or PHIBLEX. It cannot be stressed enough.***

WHAT BETTER CIRCUMSTANCES ARE there, other than combat, to demonstrate realistically the effectiveness of the modern amphibious doctrine, than the FIREX portion of the Phiblex? For years the word FIREX has meant little to most Marines. Gradually, however, the concept of the FIREX has developed. From a mere Naval exercise of the fire support ships and shore fire control parties it has become proof of the effectiveness of coordinated supporting arms of all types in an amphibious operation against hostile shores. Further, it is valuable realistic training for participants at all levels. Indeed, the FIREX has become an integral part of the Phiblex. Its relative importance in amphibious training cannot be overemphasized.

Since the FIREX is, in a sense, a microcosm of the Landing Exercise, it requires a plan that is as detailed and time consuming to prepare, in many respects, as the Operation Plan itself. The Senior Artillery Officer or Fire Support Coordinator and his staff should plan and coordinate the details for such an operation. By assigning this task to his supporting arms specialists, the Landing Force Commander relieves his own staff from the increased burden of actually planning the "LEX in miniature." The plan must account for all the details of operation. It begins the moment the Amphibious Force in the FIREX objective area is prepared for action. It lasts until the final round has been fired and all personnel are safely back aboard ship, ready to proceed with the exercise itself.

This past year the FIREX concept has been expanded considerably in two separate landing exercises by the 1st Marine Brigade. The first was during exercise "BIG LAND" at San Clemente Island, the second, during exercise "CLEAR RIDGE" at Kahoolawe Island, Hawaii. The concept and operation of this last FIREX will be described in detail in order to demonstrate its effectiveness as a training "must" and to support the conclusions drawn above.

Essentially, the concept of the FIREX at Kahoolawe was built around the actual employment of all the supporting arms available to the Brigade and the actual rehearsal for "CLEAR RIDGE." The fixed objectives of the FIREX were as follows:

1) To exercise and test the Amphibious Task Force Supporting Arms Center and the Landing Force Fire Support Coordination Centers, FOs, FAC's, and NGF Spot teams under simulated combat conditions.

2) To determine and test coordinated fire support requirements for preparation and neutralization of helicopter routes and landing zones.

3) To practice procedures and techniques for protecting helicopter-borne forces against air and ground opposition and to determine the capabilities of high performance aircraft to detect and mark for air attack targets that threaten the helicopter assault waves.

4) To determine the effectiveness and speed of jet attack for delivery of fire support to the helicopter assault waves.

5) To exercise the technique of landing a 105mm howitzer battery by helicopter to provide early support for a helicopter-lifted BLT.

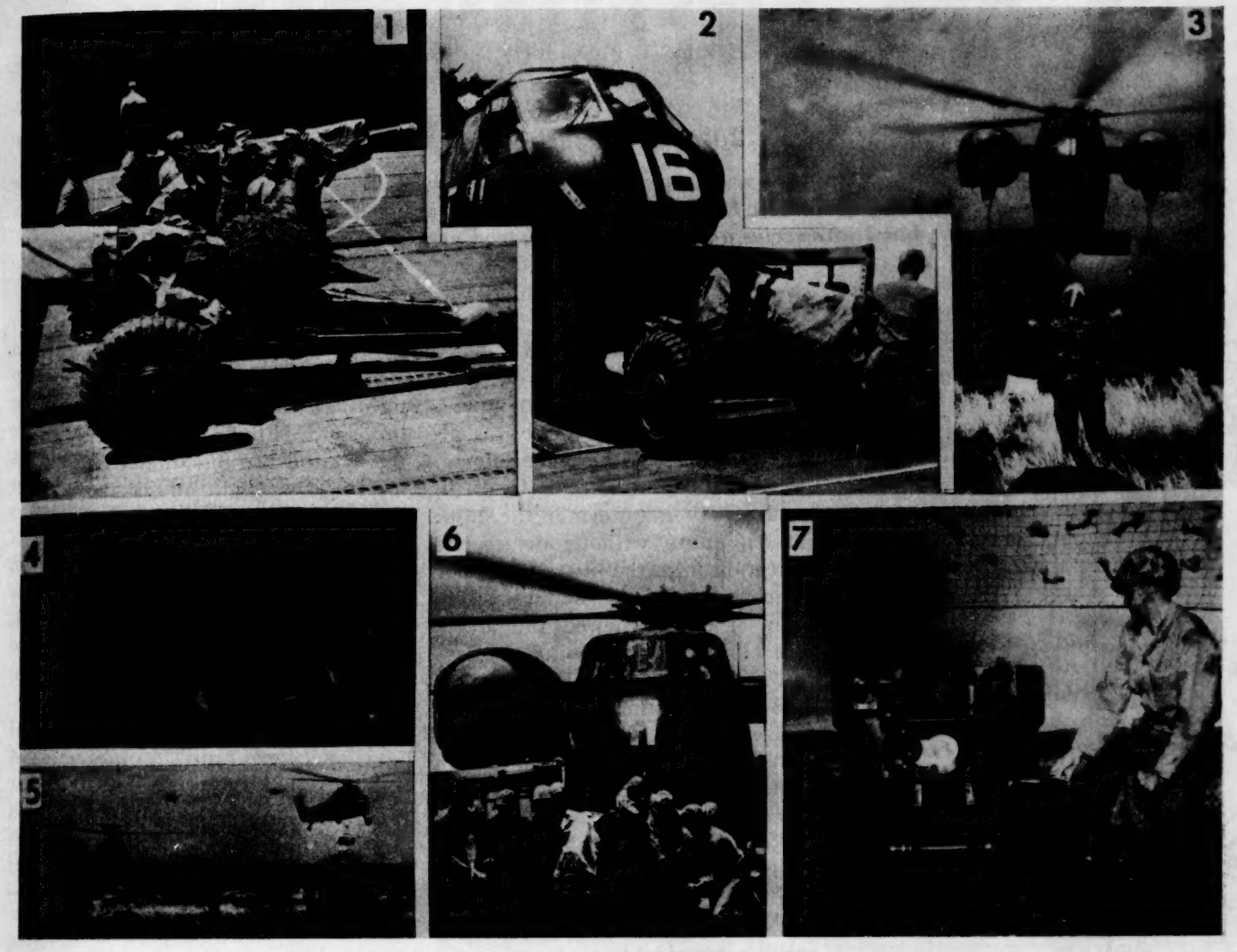
6) To improve coordination in fire planning by landing of unit commanders down to and including company commanders.

7) To provide realism for all elements of the Amphibious Task Force by combining the FIREX and the rehearsal.

The organic arms available for the FIREX included two 105mm howitzer batteries of 3/12 and Crusader fighter and Fury attack aircraft from MAG-13. In addition, one platoon of 8" howitzers (SP) from Force Troops Pacific, 29 Palms, augmented the Brigade Artillery. Two DDEs, the USS *Nicholas* and the USS *Taylor* provided the naval gunfire support. The plan called for the landing of one 105mm battery by helicopter, one 105 battery by LVTP-5, the 8" platoon by LCU, and the landing of all other participating agencies by boat and helicopter. Kahoolawe, a small uninhabited island in the Hawaiian chain was ideally suited as a site for the FIREX. The island had been used for many years as a shore bombardment and bombing range by the Navy. Position areas for the artillery and other installations to be landed therefore had to be cleared of all duds. EOD teams worked over the areas for several days prior to the operation. Safe limits were carefully designated in order to prevent accidents.

### FIREX Operations

At H-60 the two DDEs began firing an hour long preparation on beach areas which were adjacent to the rehearsal beaches and close enough to provide the desired realism. At H-5, eight Crusaders strafed the beaches. The DDEs then shifted their fires to targets inland as the first wave "landed." Actually, this first wave consisted of artillery reconnaissance parties. The rehearsal waves turned back short of the beach and returned to their parent ships which were anchored just off shore. Arriving on station at H+60, with a TAC (A), four FJ-4Bs flew close air support missions while the other FIREX participants started their move to the shore. (In all, 10 HR2S and 46 HUS loads were required to land the 105mm battery, complete with 8 guns, all FSCCs, FOs, FACs, and SFCP's, rations and 500 rounds of ammunition. This took two hours and 50 minutes.) Meanwhile, the other 105mm battery and the 8" pla-




***Landing the 105mm howitzer by HR2S, 1st Marine Brigade***

toon moved across the beaches and into their firing positions. In addition, another flight of eight HUS helicopters flew along a designated route as the simulated helicopter-borne assault force. They were escorted by four attack aircraft which fired at targets of opportunity along the approach lanes and in the landing zone. Once again a TAC (A) provided the control. These helicopters did not land on the objective, but turned back to their ship. A short time later the supported unit commanders, their key staff members, and subordinate commanders were flown into the Brigade FSCC to observe the operation and to assist in fire planning for R+1.

As soon as the Brigade FSCC was functioning on Kahoolawe, control of artillery and naval gun fire was passed ashore from the SACC which continued to control air support. Two FJ-4Bs made a shape drop in the afternoon. The remainder of the day and the night was devoted to call fires from air, artillery and NGF, including illumination missions. Throughout the day an aerial observer was on station in an OE to provide additional observation of deep fires.

Fire planning was conducted by the FSCCs together with the infantry unit commanders. The participation of these infantry officers allowed all those involved an opportunity to become more familiar with the methods and responsibilities of all echelons of the supporting arms organization. Unit commanders helped to locate targets and to plan the fire of the appropriate supporting arm. They then observed their actual fire support. The infantry unit commanders and their FOs got excellent observation of the FIREX area from six HUS helicopters which flew as observation platforms.

The combined fire plan was executed as 30 minute preparation to support the attack on the morning of the second day. Call fires from the combined arms followed until the conclusion of the FIREX at noon of R+1, at which time everyone reembarked.

### Conclusion

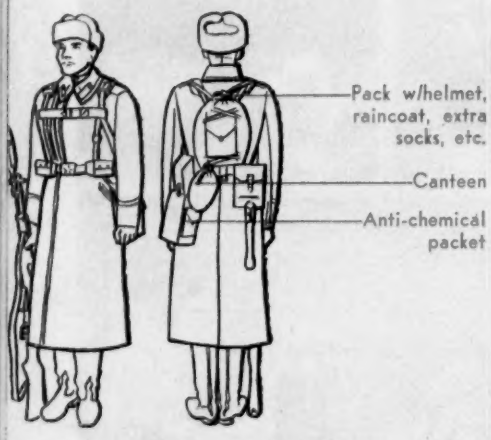
The two day problem at Kahoolawe Island proved the effectiveness of a combined FIREX and Rehearsal. Every member of the Amphibious Task Force was involved in this exercise to some extent. Each derived unquestionable benefit from the simulated combat conditions. In addition, the FIREX provided a realistic background for testing techniques for landing the 105mm howitzer by HUS and HR2S helicopters. As a result of this operation the FIREX has graduated from an isolated, often-ignored by-product of the landing exercise into a full-fledged, integral feature of the future Phiblex.

USMC

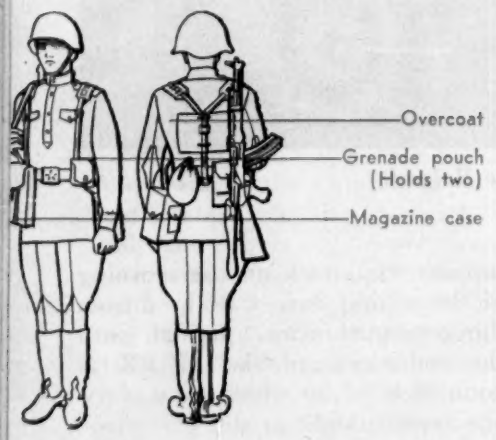
# THE RED RIFLEMAN TODAY

**By 2dLt W. E. Jackman**

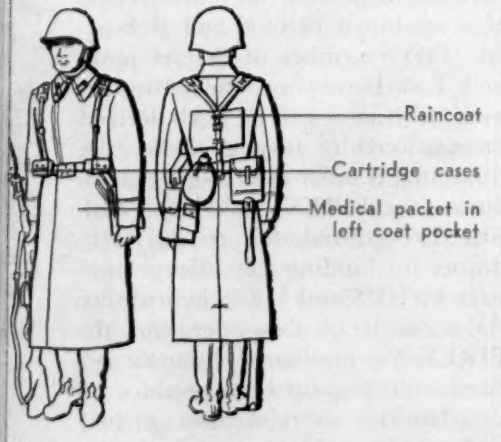
***"Each American soldier has a truck; ten English soldiers have a truck between them; the German infantryman carries a pack; but Ivan carries a small sack with bread and turnips with him, and lives a week on them."***




**Rifleman, winter uniform, full pack**




**Sub-machine gunner, summer uniform, Light marching pack**




**Rifleman, winter uniform, light pack**

During January 1942, a Russian rifle battalion attacked the town of Medin in a 43 below-zero temperature. After sustaining heavy casualties from the stout German defense, the Red attack came to a standstill. Survivors lay motionless in the snow. For *ten hours,* without any special protection from the bitter cold, they crouched in waiting, and then suddenly at dusk renewed the attack with blood-curdling shouts of "Hurrah," to break through the Kraut lines and route the enemy.

From this and many other instances in WWII, we know that even though Ivan might not necessarily be a fervent Communist, he loves his land and possesses superb physical endurance and stamina. When his indifferent peasant attitude is turned into a disregard for danger, he becomes a formidable soldier.

How is this peasant turned into a "tiger?" A look at his training today might show us.

Officially, the Red infantryman is pictured as a dauntless fighter, capable of withstanding any degree of hardship, well-grounded politically, and prepared to fight and die for the Soviet fatherland through some kind of indefinable inner conviction. This, of course, is the optimistic dream of the Soviet hierarchy.

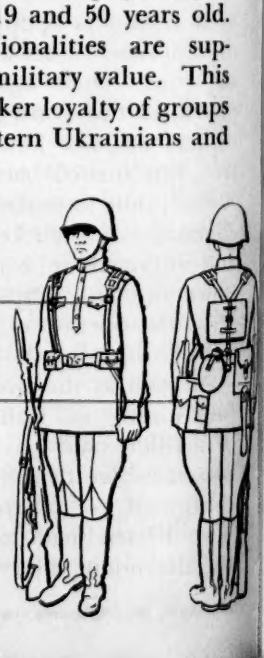
These Marxian idealists become a little more practical in the issuing of the regulations and directives governing the Red soldier's everyday training — in other words — passing *the word.* From these orders and publications we find that the Soviet soldier is thought of as naturally lazy. He gets plenty of drill and repressive discipline, and without supervision he is incapable of intelligent initiative. He can become an efficient fighter only if completely reshaped. (*Thus, he is no different from the American recruit.*)

Whatever his background or locale, we can say, almost without exception, that the young Soviet man entering the service is already in good physical shape. He has known few luxuries whether he lived in the city or country, and often finds Army living standards a better deal than he had in civilian life. (*In this respect—especially the physical condition he's in when entering the service —Ivan is way ahead of his American counterpart.*)

There are, however, marked variations in the fighting capacities of the various ethnic groups in the Soviet Army. The best soldiers are drawn from the more than 18 million Great Russian physically-fit males between 19 and 50 years old. The other nationalities are supposedly of less military value. This is due to the weaker loyalty of groups such as the Western Ukrainians and

**Rifleman, summer uniform, full pack** ←

**Rifleman, summer uniform, light pack** →



**As the eminent military historian, Capt B. H. Liddell Hart, once pointed out: "Any judgment of the Red Army should be accompanied by the date of its vintage." Here is an up-to-date look at the Red infantryman.**

the Baltic peoples, or because of lower educational levels, as in the case of the Kazakhs, Mongols, and Tadzhiks. The Soviets combat this weakness by mixing these groups.

All able Soviet males are eligible to be called into military service at the age of 19. About half of each year's incoming age class of approximately two million is needed to meet the quota of the armed forces. Deferments and exemptions are granted to the rest for schooling, specialized occupations, or physical handicaps.

The low educational level of the Soviet armed forces resulted in a shortage of men with the technical training necessary for today's modern weapons and warfare. This shortage in Russia is being rapidly overcome.

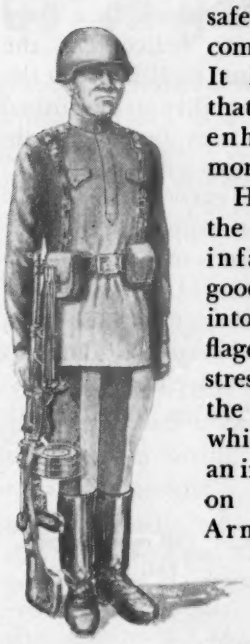
The Russian recruit's initial training is similar to the American *boot* training and lasts for a period of two months. It is known as *The Course of the Young Soldier,* and from here the Red *boot* is assigned to a tactical unit with a basic knowledge of military life and how to fire a rifle.

The annual peacetime training cycle is divided into summer and winter increments. Individual and specialized training, as well as small unit tactics, are stressed during the winter period, and large scale tactical training—or problems—in the summer. Soviet instructors keep abreast of the latest developments and provide excellent instruction in modern techniques and practices.

At least eight hours of each training day during the winter period are devoted exclusively to scheduled training such as bayonet drill, small-arms training, and physical conditioning. Most of the remaining time is used for political indoctrination, marching—or doubletiming—to and from training sites, and inspections. Thus, the normal training day for Ivan can extend anywhere from 12 to 16 hours—and usually does.

The training schedule for Saturdays is shortened by 2 to 4 hours. Time saved is devoted to cleaning and inspection of unit equipment. Participation in organized sports is required on Sunday afternoons in order to keep free time to a minimum. There's not much liberty for Ivan.

Summer training is the practical application of the theoretical training given during the winter period, culminating in autumn maneuvers at division and higher levels. All advanced training finds the Soviet soldier using mostly *live* ammunition as it is the policy of the Red Army that extreme battle realism, even at the expense of safety, will reduce combat casualties. It has been said that this does not enhance Ivan's morale.



Light machine gunner in summer uniform with light pack.

Having lived off the land, the Red infantryman is good at blending into it. Camouflage discipline is stressed, along with the art of sniping, which is considered an important weapon by the Red Army. Russians claim that several battles were won through the efforts of snipers in WWII. One Red sniper was reputed to have killed 460 Germans in one year.

Ivan is apt to get tired of doing the same thing over and over during his three or four years of obligated military duty. All Red soldiers assigned to units, regardless of rank, are forced to endure repetitious training each year to breed instinctive reflexes. Rigorous physical training is stressed throughout.

The only thing Ivan gets more of than physical training is political indoctrination. Political officers (*zampolits*) are attached to all units, sometimes even down to company level. These men are devoted Communists who are charged with the responsibility of creating the proper mental attitude in the simple peasant mind of the average soldier. Ivan is first impressed that he is better off under the Soviet form of government than any other. Usually, he accepts this idea because he is now living better in the Army than ever before. The most intelligent are selected by these political commissars for officer training.

Ivan is also indoctrinated with the spirit of close combat throughout his infantry training. He is taught to rely heavily on bayonet fighting, hand-to-hand combat, and grenades, and told that a trained soldier with an antitank *hand* grenade is superior to an armed vehicle—even a tank! (*It is difficult to believe that Ivan goes along with this theory, not if he wants to get back to Vladivostok.*)

The Soviet noncommissioned officer is required to attend a nine-month training course. Upon completion he is promoted to the rank of junior sergeant or higher, depending on his class standing. But due to the fact that the new rank brings very little more pay—and a lot more responsibility—Ivan is not eager to become an NCO. NCO schools are operated by all line regiments and separate battalions within divisions.

Training includes more physical education and political indoctrination; close order drill; leadership; military regulations; chemical defense; field engineering; tactics; and nomenclature, assembly, and maintenance of various weapons. Although candidates receive high quality instruction, deficiencies exist in the overall program. The average intelligence in the student body is low. Because of the absence of incentives, attendance is largely involuntary.

As might be expected, discipline is severe for the Soviet infantryman. He might be shipped off for ten years to a Siberian prison camp for telling something, of little consequence, to a Soviet civilian about his unit. He might get four years for losing his weapon, or five for being AWOL for a day. Of the many deserters who have crossed over the border, the majority name this disciplinary punishment as the reason for their flight.

The officer over Ivan belongs to

a privileged segment of the Soviet society. Formerly, he was considered of lower all-around ability than officers in Western armies. He was especially deficient in technical subjects and in his ability to make an independent decision. The educational problem has been rapidly ironed out, and the Soviets are taking strong measures to continually improve the caliber of their officers.

Military schools and academies of the Red Army probably rank among the best in Europe. They include the Suvorov military schools, the branch schools in Moscow and Leningrad, Soviet officer candidate schools (which run for two or three years), and the Frunze Academy, which prepares infantry officers for command and staff positions from battalion to division level. Officers of field grade rank attend the Frunze, and if they are lucky, the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy later on. (*The latter is on the same level as our National War College.*)

Soviet officers have elite prerogatives and legal rights over the enlisted in the Red Army, and are among the best paid of the employees of the state.

But like any good infantryman, the most important thing to Ivan is his weapon. Chances are that he will have a submachinegun, because his superiors were so impressed by the great firepower of the subs used by the Finns when the Russians made such a sorry showing against them in 1939. Ivan probably has the new 7.62 mm Kalashnikov (AK) submachinegun. It is a gas operated, selective fire weapon with an effective range—in short bursts—of 300 yards, or when fired semiautomatically, 600 yards. Ivan finds it much more reliable than the old *blowback* sub which used pistol ball round. The base of fire for his squad is provided by another newly-developed weapon, the RPD light machinegun. This weighs only 14½ pounds and can be handled easily in the assault. Ivan's submachinegun weighs 9½ pounds.

Although Ivan's rifle division is the only division within Soviet ground forces which is not completely motorized, the Russians may eventually even motorize the combat infantry in the rifle division throughout the ground forces. It would take about 350 trucks to transport the whole unit simultaneously.

Another means available to the Red Army for transporting Ivan and his friends is the newest in a large family of Russian helicopters, the *HOOK*. Russians, realizing also the high degree of mobility accomplished by the airlift, claim to have established world records with the *HOOK*. It is designed to carry 70 to 80 passengers, and is supposed to have lifted 26,400 pounds to 8,000 ft. (*The American record is 13, 250 to 7,000.*)

Ivan and his friends have been pictured both as stupid automatons and supermen, but we know from experience that they are tough, patriotic, unpredictable, narrow-minded, capable of fanaticism as well as intelligence, cowardice as well as bravery. He is also endowed with a deep-seated patriotism evolving from a genuine love of his native land. But the Soviet political philosophy does not encourage a willingness to accept responsibility among its citizens. This is a definite handicap in the military. This might hamper the Soviet soldier in his ability to cope with fluid offensive situations. But it would scarcely affect his stubborn defensive capabilities.

Full marching pack. Roll is overcoat not a blanket.

A former major in the German Army who took part in the Russian campaign of WWII describes the Russian infantryman as an excellent fighter with incredible physical resistance, well-versed in individual combat, familiar with all the tricks of war, extremely frugal, capable of living off the land and enduring hunger, cold, and fatigue without lowering his morale to the point where he would rebel. No Western soldier could get along with as little as the Russian, he says. (*However, this description of conditions Ivan is able to endure seems to be unusually similar to those encountered —and overcome—by a certain Corps of elite Western infantrymen while moving from the Chosin Reservoir to Hungnam, Korea in December, 1950.*)

Maj Reginald Hargreaves (GAZETTE Dec '58) enlightens us further as to the toughness of Ivan by relating the views of Otto Skorzeny, another German infantry commander with experience on the dreaded Russian front. Skorzeny says, "The Russian soldier can sleep without hurt in wringing wet clothes, live on roots from the fields, digest anything. He can tear hunks from a long-dead horse and march on refreshed. He can drink from marshes and shell holes, and subsist virtually without supply columns."

But Ivan no longer has to exist without supply columns, or proper clothing, or up-to-date equipment. He is no longer the ignorant, ill-equipped, burlap-wrapped peasant lying in the snow with his bread and turnip sack, waiting for the German tanks to roll over him.

Fortified with new weapons and improved training, the Soviet infantryman has moved right along with the overall progress made by the Soviet Union in reequipping its Army ground forces. The Red Army has been described as "*the only major force in the world today that has a completely new postwar arsenal of weapons, in being, in the hands of trained troops, capable of fighting either a nuclear or non-nuclear war, big or small, in any kind of climate or terrain.*" [See page 20]

Don't underestimate Ivan. USMC

**1stLt Jackman** believes that every Marine, regardless of rank, should be up to date on the training and characteristics of the Red soldier—a potential opponent. He has been an informational services officer since graduation from Basic School and is presently assigned to the Editing and Illustrating section of MCLFDC. A 1956 journalism graduate of the University of Notre Dame, he received his commission through the 21st OCC.

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Charles E. Cheever
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*Hanneken*

*In the glow of a dying fire shadowy figures moved. One was a huge black who stepped forward with his rifle pointed squarely between Hanneken's eyes.*

# KING OF THE BANANA WARS

*Marines quell riots in Haiti.*

**By 1stLt R. H. Greathouse**

ON A SWELTERING OCTOBER NIGHT in 1919 the monotonous echo of drums rolled menacingly over the hills surrounding Grande Riviere, a quiet village 12 miles off the northern coast of revolt-plagued Haiti. A warm breeze relayed odors of beans, wood smoke, and manure to 20 men sprawled in a banana thicket. For hours they had peered into the blackness. Shortly before midnight they tensed involuntarily.

They knew the sound—the spatter of rifles. Seconds later, the mist-shrouded light from a thousand torches revealed a strange but imposing sight. It could have been a bit of Ringling Brothers Circus on a spree, or the howling braves of some African hunting party. But the white-eyed citizens of Grande Riviere saw it for what it was—a murderous army poised for an assault.

The drums began thumping steadily in what was obviously a cue to the waiting host. Suddenly the drums stopped. Hushed also were the furious voices, the stamping feet, and the angry rifles. A rich, quavering Negro baritone shattered the hostile stillness. *"Viva la revolucion!* Death to the *blancs!"* With this, the army swarmed over the city like a mass of excited black bees, bolting down the dark, narrow ribbon of street that led to the American Legation.

Sgt Herman Henry Hanneken of the US Marine Corps observed these proceedings with the same contagious indifference as most Marine non-coms of the Old Breed. Silently, he assessed his patrol's capabilities. He carried two pistols. Cpl Button, his second in command, packed a Browning automatic rifle, and the 18 native gendarmes had their Krag rifles. "Damn poor odds," he concluded. For less than a half mile away he knew there were 5,000 Haitian guerrillas who believed that the "brains of the *blanc* smeared on your rifle barrel make it hold true; their heart, eaten, makes you brave; their liver makes you strong." He knew also that if something went wrong the luck would be with those who were killed outright.

But he did *not* know that he was about to write one of the most heroic chapters in American military history. Before this Halloween night was over a centuries-old revolution had come to an abrupt end along with foreign hopes of gaining a foothold on the American continent. In the words of Woodrow Wilson, this was one of the "most singularly important acts of heroism in my time."

For St. Louis-born Herman Hanneken the preceding weeks had been an ordeal. In addition to his Marine chevrons he held the rank of captain in the newly organized Gendarmerie d' Haiti, and it had been his idea to set up an ambush for the chief of the Haitian rebels, Charlemagne Peralte. It had taken over four months of exhaustive planning, $800 of his own money, and the lives of three men to create this situation. Now it was crumbling in his hands.

At 26, Hanneken represented two yards of blond, rawboned man, bolstered by a wiry, powerful frame. His high cheek bones reminded one of an Indian. But the feature most men noticed were his eyes. They were narrow, cold, and piercing—like a cat's. To the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen George Barnett, he was "one of those indomitable Americans who enjoys going bear hunting with a switch." To those who followed him he was a combination of Columbus, Cortez, Sir Francis Drake, Captain Kidd, and Smedley D. Butler—other heroes who etched their names deeply in the history of Haiti—all rolled into one.

Hanneken had just turned 21 when he enlisted in the Corps on a hot July day in 1914. One year later he was among a company of 2nd Marines who stepped off the *USS Washington* at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. It was the opening round of a 20-year bout historians refer to as the "Banana Wars." Revolution and war brooded over the Haitian capital. The good citizens of the town had removed their president, Guillaume Sam, from the bathroom of the French Consulate, broken his arms to keep him from resisting them, and tossed him to a mob to be torn to pieces like a chicken at a Virginia fry.

It was just such doings, the Marines were told, which brought them here. They were also told that the Monroe Doctrine justified them taking over the government of Haiti. After all, a half-dozen European countries were just on the verge of stepping in. In 1914 Germany, France, and Great Britain had landed troops to protect their nationals. But

***Native guide leads Marines on trail of bandits—Haiti, 1919.***

the Marines were not told just how difficult it would be to warm the Haitians to the idea of having the *blancs* on their soil again. Memories of the hated French overseers were still very fresh in their minds.

To combat the revolutionary forces the US initiated a native police force called the Gendarmerie d' Haiti. It was commanded by 55 officers and non-coms of the Marine Corps who were detached temporarily from American units for their tour of duty on the island. In addition to their regular salary, they received a token payment from the Republic of Haiti.

Like many other parts of the world, Haiti owed its culture to France. As civilization progressed the upper class adopted French as their language and sent their offspring to Europe to be educated. But the peasants, who formed the nucleus of the rebel armies, communicated with each other in a bastard French—the Creole. It was highly colloquial and so thickly buttered with forgotten African stems that few white men could twist their tongues around it.

In time a black dynasty emerged in Haiti. Inflamed by the harsh rule imposed by the French, a tribe of former slaves known as the Cacos kept the island in a continuous state of chaos for more than 300 years. These Cacos were either a dusky version of Robin Hood or outlaws and mercenaries, depending entirely on your point of view. They lived in the mountainous regions of the north. Except for an occasional sortie for food they watched the world from the angle of their haunches. When the revolutionary armies gathered they spilled over the coastal cities to murder, rape, and plunder. Between revolutions they amused themselves by killing each other, or torturing anyone who was foolish enough to wander into their vicinity. Brutality and cannibalism were the norm rather than the unusual.

A self-styled politician assumed supreme command of the Cacos in early 1919. He was Charlemagne Peralte. In a burst of imaginative genius he had proclaimed himself "Chief of the Revolutionary Forces Against the Americans on the Soil of Haiti." He was a slight, brownish man with a hungry face and large, gleaming white eyeballs. He had a special knack for rabble-rousing and bombastic oratory. On more than one occasion he would make an appearance at a village of Cacos and work them into a rum-soaked frenzy.

In honor of these demonstrations Monsieur Peralte would wear a dazzling crown, which, as it turned out, was the brimless top of an old straw hat. It was wound precisely in ten turns of plum-colored silk, six inches wide, and studded with 50 flashy, but utterly worthless, stones. It went very effectively with his dapper mustache and his colorful, if somewhat seedy, attire. His voice had a pleasing idyllic quality. And from the way he talked one was almost convinced that Charlemagne was as much interested in the peasant's welfare as he was in sacrificing them on the altar of political gain.

"The gods have willed that the people of Haiti should rule the world and Charlemagne shall be their king!" he would bellow. "To each man who will follow me I will give a rifle and many boom-booms!"

*"Oui! Oui! Viva la revolucion, viva* Charlemagne!" would come the thundering reply, like an avalanche on nearby Mt. Organise.

Then he would distribute a few more drinks of rum, skip through the crowd like a friendly puppy, and make a few more speeches. The strange part about it was the Charlemagne *actually* began to believe in himself. He looked forward with childish anxiety to the day when he, like Charlemagne of old, would claim his inheritance—the world.

Charlemagne began his career rather quietly as an itinerant lawyer. He was a descendant of a long aristocratic line from the small town of Hinche in Central Haiti. After graduating from St. Nazaire in France, he returned to Haiti to enter politics. But, in his words, he "got no breaks." He took part in the initial resistance to the Americans without disclosing any particular tactical brilliance. On 4 January 1918 a Marine provost court convicted him of inciting a riot and attempting to overthrow the government. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor. After his conviction, Charlemagne was put to work sweeping the streets of Cap Haitien. The aristocratic blood in him swelled. It was a disgrace. He found his punishment unbearable, and after serving eight months of his sentence, escaped. Here was born a hate for the Marines that ended only with his death.

Hanging out his shingle as a practicing Caco in the region between Hinche and Cap Haitien, he soon gathered a large following. At one time it was conservatively estimated that he controlled 15,000 men. It was the most efficient and well equipped army in the country's history. Despite the relentless vigil of the Marines, arms and ammunition found their way into Caco hands in great quantities. Through the spring and early summer of 1919 Charlemagne stepped up his guerrilla activities.

***President of Haiti, his Excellency Philippe Sudre Dartiguenave, his cabinet officers, and United States Marine Guard—circa 1919.***

In July 1919 BGen John H. Russell, commanding general of the Gendarmerie d' Haiti at Port-au-Prince, met with Haitian officials. He considered a dozen different ways of dealing with the festering situation. Then he got in touch with Maj James J. Meade, who was responsible for the northern area of the island.

"Meade, I don't have to tell you that things are getting out of hand. Washington demands action, and if we don't stop these rebels now, we may never be able to. I'm convinced that if Charlemagne is brought in there will be an end to it."

"I've been thinking along the same lines, General. What we need to do is get a man inside Charlemagne's camp."

Russell shrugged. "I don't give a tinker's damn how you do it—just get him."

Since his escape from prison, Charlemagne had remained in the hills. Periodically, members of his band were killed or scattered. But the gendarmes never really caught a glimpse of the bandit chieftain. So, pursuing his initial thoughts on the subject, Maj Meade began to cast for someone who knew the country, the natives, and the language. He knew of only one man in Haiti who measured up to these specifications — Capt Hanneken of the Grande Riviere Gendarmerie. To him passed Russell's words, "Get Charlemagne!"

In Grande Riviere, Hanneken weighed his new assignment carefully. One thing was certain. He couldn't go out of his district after Charlemagne. His every move was subject to Caco eyes and ears. Therefore, since he couldn't go after the bandit king, Charlemagne must be drawn to him.

On the night of 14 July 1919, unnoticed by Charlemagne and the world, two grim-faced men exchanged hurried handshakes outside the threshold of Capt Hanneken's quarters at Grande Riviere. The pair stopped briefly while Hanneken shot a sidelong glance for prying eyes. "Please come in Monsieur Conze, I'm glad you could make it." Hanneken's quarters consisted of a single, meticulously clean room with exactly four pieces of furniture—two chairs, a table, and a bed. Seating himself in one of the chairs, the visitor smiled knowingly across the roughly hewn table that served also as a desk. It was a large room with a lofty ceiling, but for all that, hot and humid.

**Lt Greathouse** is the writer/editor, Editorial and Manual Sections, Marine Corps Schools, Landing Force Development Center. A graduate of Texas A&M, he holds a BA in Journalism. As editor of the Waelder, Texas, newspaper, he took 1st place, Division IV, of the Texas Press Association competition in 1957. In college he was the editor of the Texas A&M Journalist and has written for The Quill, a publication of the national professional journalist society. His great interest in Marine Corps history of the early 1920's prompted this article.

"You know the situation as well as I do," began Hanneken unhesitatingly. "See what you think about this plan."

Jean-Baptiste Conze, a wealthy coffee speculator, listened intently while the American outlined a bold move for putting an end to Charlemagne and the rebellion. He was a mulatto —half white, half black. He disliked the Americans, but he disliked the fierce Cacos even more. There was a pause, and the visitor answered.

"*Mon dieu,* the whole thing sounds ridiculous—but I think it will work. Shall we give it a try?"

They talked on for hours, evaluating this alternative and that, and spoke of the 10,000 gourdes ($9,600 in gold) recently placed on the head of Charlemagne by the Haitian government. About 0200, Conze excused himself and vanished into the darkness.

The following morning the town boiled with excitement. The Marines had tried to arrest the Monsieur Conze, but he had escaped into the hills during the night. Captain Hanneken had more than one reason for being disturbed that morning. Gone also was Pvt Jean Edmond Francois—with his arms and equipment. "Well," the women in the market observed, "Conze and Francois are proud men, not meant to lick the boots of the *blancs.*"

***Caco chiefs or generals—Oct 1915***

It was soon evident to everyone, including the Gendarmerie, that Conze was destined to make a name for himself under the Caco banner. In no time at all he had recruited a large force and began to carry on in the most furious revolutionary tradition. He was brazen. He sent letters into Grande Riviere questioning the circumstances of Hanneken's birth, and dared the *capitaine* to come and get him. Some of these letters contained coded requests for more supplies. Fearing that any sudden assignment of government property would arouse suspicion, Hanneken used $800 of his savings to purchase these supplies. Paradoxically, he was strengthening the hand that might kill him. But it was a risk that had to be taken.

By the end of August, Conze had proved as troublesome as Charlemagne himself. He even built a fort, called Capois, in the hills east of the Great River of the North. It was only a six-hour walk from Grande Riviere. Hanneken pretended to be disturbed by the news of the fort and immediately laid plans to seize it. September 5 was chosen for the attack.

From the first onslaught it was clear that the Cacos were determined to make a fight of it. Three gendarmes were killed in the initial stages of the action. During one of the assaults, Hanneken's aide saw him clutch his left arm and crumple behind a log. The bugler sounded

retreat, and Hanneken, his left arm dangling helplessly at his side, led the withdrawal. The Cacos went wild! Nothing like this had happened since the Marines had landed. Grande Riviere was shocked.

Jungle telegraph carried the news that the tall American *capitaine* had been seriously wounded. Hanneken remained in his room and refused to let anyone tend his wound. Had they managed, they would have discovered that the wound was miraculously healed. All that remained was a crude bandage—stained red by a bottle of government issue ink.

Conze, Hanneken learned in the meantime, was in daily contact with Charlemagne. He also learned that Francois, the deserter, had become the personal secretary of the Caco chief. Charlemagne had refused to accept Conze into his ranks. But the news of the great victory at Fort Capois convinced him. Along with his congratulations, he sent Conze a general's commission, with a hint that he might soon come to visit the heroes of his New Republic.

By late October, Grande Riviere buzzed with the news that Charlemagne had come down out of the hills and was at Capois. Many of the citizens scurried to Cap Haitien where a *"capitaine* with stronger magic" was stationed. Finally, Hanneken received the word from Conze he had waited for so patiently. An attack on Grande Riviere was set for the last night of the month. Charlemagne himself would lead the Cacos.

After dark on the night of 31 October 1919, Hanneken, Cpl Button, and 18 Haitian gendarmes disguised themselves as peasants. Unobserved by hostile eyes, they slipped out to a

***Caco Gen Morency, Capt Horton.***

clearing that Charlemagne would have to pass through on his way to Grande Riviere. Also unobserved was a column of Marine reinforcements, led by Maj Meade, as it groped its way toward the city along a back trail. The hours dragged by now.

In the distance the battle for Grande Riviere raged on. From nearby came the shrill piping of bloodthirsty malaria mosquitos as they sniped at Hanneken's blackened face. It was the face of some demented savage, he thought. Not at all like those squared-away Marines you see on recruiting posters. A breathless voice snapped him back to reality. It was Francois.

"I have just left Charlemagne, *mon capitaine,* he not come down from the hills."

Hanneken chewed this over deliberately, then growled. "Then we'll haf'ta go get him. Think you can take us to where he's holed up?"

*"Oui, mon capitaine,* but he have many rifles and . . ."

He never finished.

"Button!" In the darkness Hanneken's voice sounded cool and authoritative. "Pass the word back, we're movin' out."

It was not a clear path, the path to Charlemagne's camp. It lay uphill for the most part, hard-packed by thousands of calloused black feet. Soon, the campfire from a small outpost—the first of six surrounding the bandit chief's command post—came twinkling out of the darkness.

"Who are you?" A rasping voice shot out of the darkness. "Who are you damn you?"

"General Jean." Francois gave the password for the night. It was in honor of Conze. 'We bring news to Charlemagne. The damned *blancs* have been driven out of the city. Grande Riviere is ours."

The Cacos allowed them to pass through and escorted them a few hundred yards up the trail with shouts of "Viva Charlemagne." But there were five more outposts to go. In all, 1,200 men formed the protective cordon around the bandit chief.

"Perhaps now it would be best to take to the jungle and go around the other outposts," said Francois.

"No!" snapped Hanneken. "I've come to close to that bastard now to take a chance on missing him. We'll take the trail."

They passed through the next four outposts without incident, and plunged through the last uphill mile towards the clearing that was to show them their target. At three o'clock in the morning the patrol turned the last corner, and mounted the crest of the hill. Francois slowed his stride. "He is up there, *mon capitaine,"* he said softly, and faded into the blackness.

Suddenly, they were in the open. It was a cleared area of a hundred feet square, broken only by the dim outline of a crude lean-to. Hanneken walked slower, conscious of fatigue, a gnawing hunger, and the smell of freshly cooked meat. In the glow of a dying fire shadowy figures moved. One was a huge black who stepped forward with his rifle pointed squarely between Hanneken's eyes.

"The password, brother?"

"General Jean," repeated Hanneken. It did not sound quite right.

***US Marines attacking bandit hideouts in Haiti. Weapons are '03 Springfields and .30cal Lewis light machine gun. Date: 1918 or '19.***

The sentry started to ask again, but Hanneken brushed by him quickly and moved toward the middle of the clearing. He came to a stop just short of the campfire.

"I bring word of the victory at Grande Riviere." The fear of being discovered made his voice sound hollow.

As if in answer, a man stepped out of the shadows. His eyes were fixed on the intruders. Hanneken had never seen this man before, but his face in the eerie light seemed to exude strength and efficiency. Advancing, he growled deep in his of excitement. Instead the onlookers stiffened into immobility.

Now it was Button's turn. Staccato bursts from his BAR raked the clearing, and the natives yelped and ran, cascading blindly in every direction. Hanneken flopped to the ground. In the darkness he searched for Charthroat. "I am Charlemagne, brother, what word do you bring?" He was now only six feet away.

Without hesitating Hanneken drew out his .45, took quick aim, and squeezed off a round that nicked the bandit's shoulder. A second round ripped into Charlemagne's chest like a sledge hammer. He spun completely around and thudded to the ground. The next few moments should have been filled with a tumult lemagne's body. He found it. It quivered and jerked under his hand like a wad of self-rising dough. Hanneken dragged the body behind a nearby bush and crawled over to the lean-to. As Francois had said, there was a goat-skin pouch that the rebel king had used for his important letters and papers.

The muted jabber of many voices stabbed out of the darkness. Bullets began to drone over the clearing. Some of the Cacos were using the old 45-70's, and their projectiles sounded like a 4th of July rocket as they whined through the air.

"You all right, Button?" It was Hanneken.

"Yeah," came the reply.

"Okay, stay low. Check the rest of the men out. We'll wait here until it gets light."

At the low ebb of five o'clock in the morning silence hung over the clearing like a pall. There was no

***Charlemagne, died 31 Oct 1919.***

movement. No sign of life. Only the corpses—they counted nine of them —in a contorted heap where Button's initial burst had dropped them. And there was Charlemagne. His body looked very mean and very dead in the gilded light. Hanneken found a stray burro under a giant mango tree. He draped Charlemagne's body over the animal, and the patrol began its weary journey back to Grande Riviere. Remnants of the Cacos offered some resistance, but they were now leaderless and thoroughly beaten. On reaching Grande Riviere Hanneken learned that the Cacos had been turned back with heavy losses by Meade's detachment.

For his bravery and untiring efforts Hanneken was given a second lieutenant's commission in the Marine Corps and the highest honor his grateful nation could bestow—the Medal of Honor. The Republic of Haiti followed up with its highest award, the Medaille Militaire, to which Hanneken later added five stars and a clasp for further outstanding feat of arms. In April 1920 Hanneken won the Navy Cross for tracking down Charlemagne's successor, Osiris Joseph. He won a gold star in lieu of a second award for gallantry under fire in Nicaragua in June 1929. Cpl William Button was also presented a Medal of Honor. As for Conze and Francois, they divided the bounty offered for Charlemagne. Though Marines were ineligible for the reward money, Hanneken did recover the money he had used for supplies.

Hanneken's victory broke the back of the revolution. To this day it has never been revived. But the importance of this daring feat was not fully realized until 7 December 1941. Among Charlemagne's correspondence were plans to seize the capital and establish himself king. Many references were made to a "Japanese gentleman," who, the letters stated, had promised money, arms, and ammunition. As far as can be determined, the bandit chief had agreed to furnish a secret base — within hours of New York and Washington, DC.

In Korea, 1951, the Marine Corps went to war for the first time in half a century without its most legendary hero. Henneken retired a brigadier general in 1948 after 33 years, 11 months, and 17 days of devoted service. But his fantastic exploits, unique in the pages of truth or fiction, will live as long as there are beachheads to be won and Marines to win them. USMC

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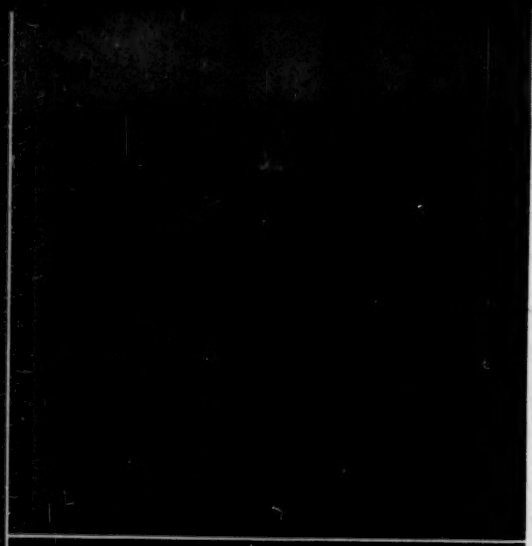
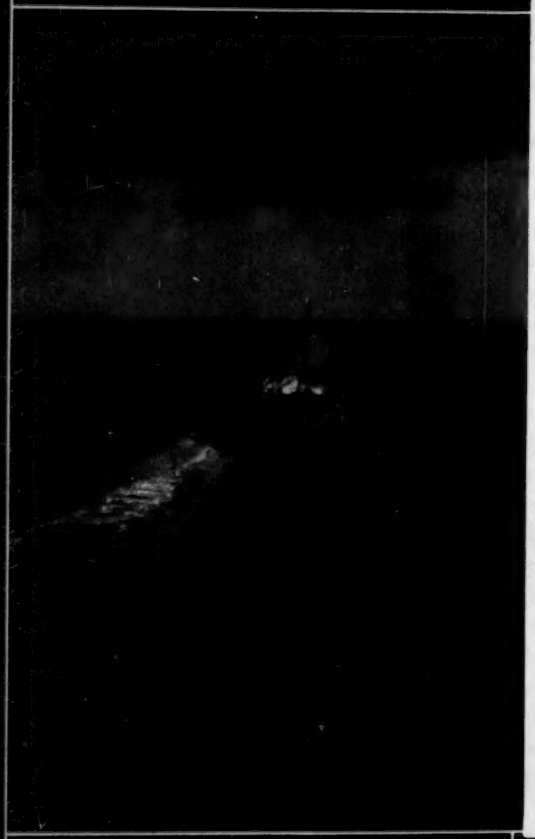
### *Entirely Neutral*

AT A MARINE CHECK-POINT IN KOREA early in '51, a lone native came padding down the road buried under a load piled high on his A-frame. The guard stopped him and shot him a few questions via an interpreter. "Ask him if he's from North Korea," bade the guard. After much chit-chat the interpreter replied, "He say he no North Korean." "Well, ask him if he's from South Korea." More chit-chat. "He say he no South Korean, either." The guard was growing anxious. "Well, where is he from?" Another long verbal exchange with gestures. At last the interpreter turned and said, "He say he from West Korea."

**$15.00 to Maj D. D. Girard**





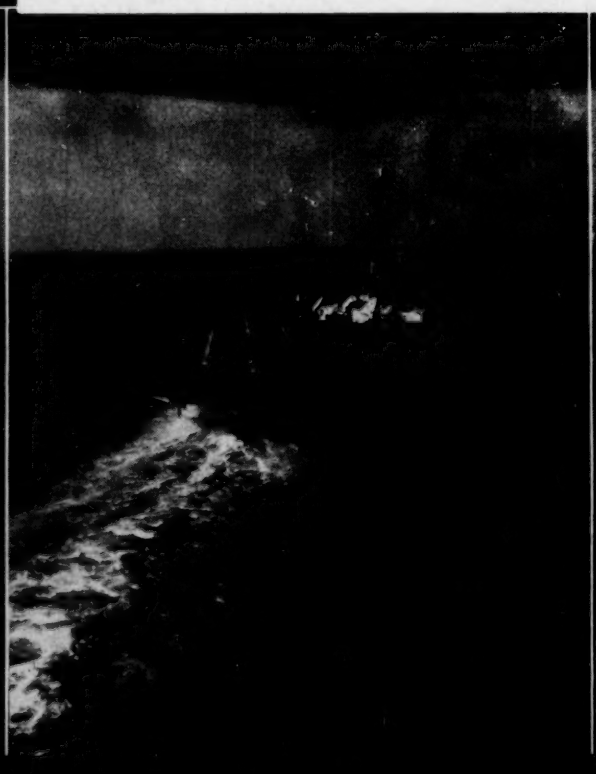
# EXECUTING A CARRIER DEPLOYMENT

**By LtCol Mark Jones**

MARINE AVIATION HAS BEEN closely associated with carrier flying from its very inception. Yet for the most part the Corps has fought its air battles from land bases. Many aviators have come in close contact with carrier flying only during qualification periods if at all. In the future the carrier task force is certain to play a vital role in any landing operation. Some Marine squadrons will operate initially from flat tops; others will form integral parts of carrier air groups.

A carrier deployment as a part of a task force presents a challenge similar to combat. It quickly brings to light the thoroughness of unit training and preparation. It reveals to each man the close interdependence of individual effort. The efficacy of the teamwork spells the measure of success. The demand for men and machines to work together under difficult conditions is very great.

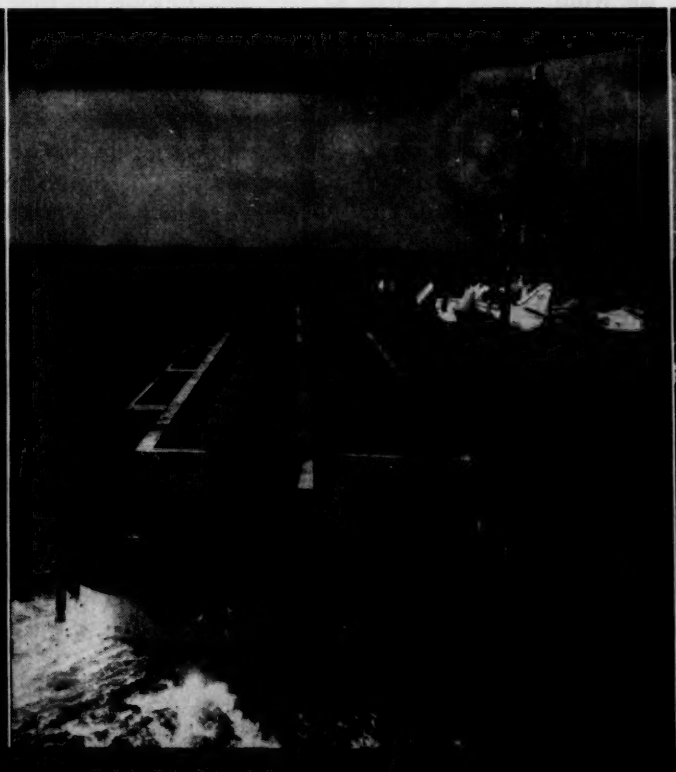
Thorough preparation is essential for success. This involves more than just greasing the tail hooks. Pilots must be thoroughly trained ashore in a realistic simulation of carrier work. A pilot can master the rudiments of day mirror landings in four or five periods. To achieve polish and consistency will take many more. He can learn the elements of night mirror landings in four or five addi-

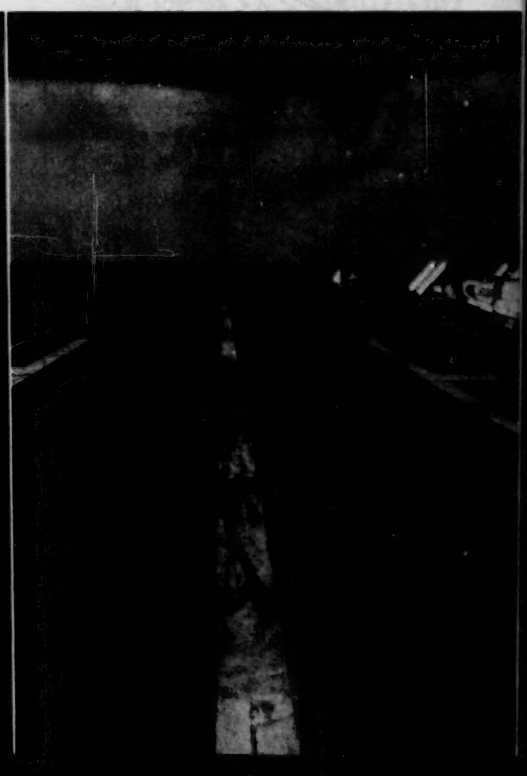


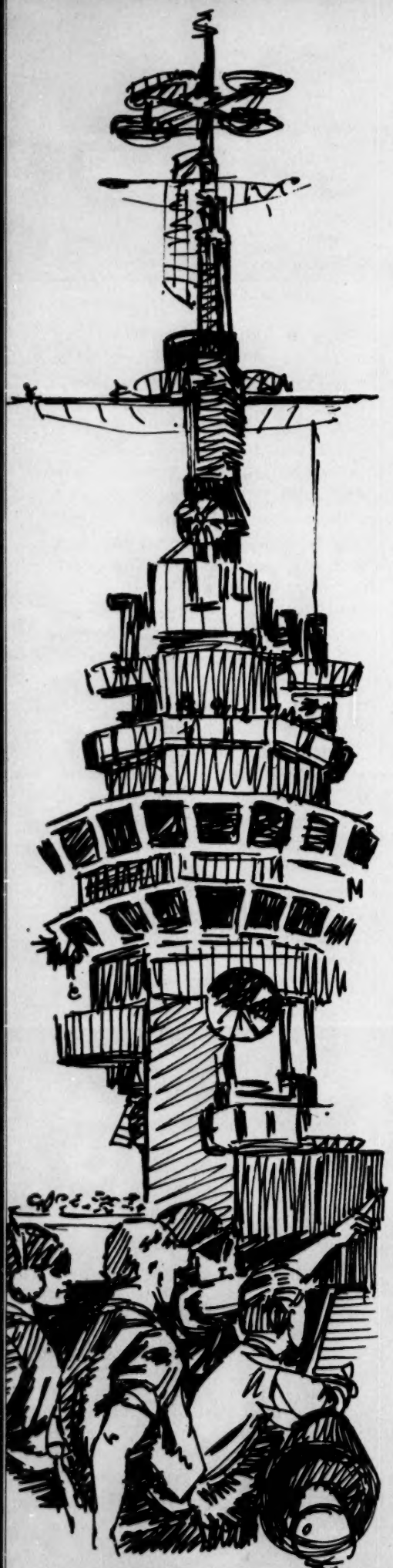
tional hops. The consistency with which the pilots learn to apply fundamentals during this stage will be of vital importance later. An aviator must learn to fly the pattern without using visible landmarks. He must overcome all tendencies to flare or fly the deck, and instead concentrate on the meatball in the mirror until touching down. Failure to do this can lead to disaster aboard ship. Night landings without runway lights are the most valuable type of training. A portable set of small battery powered red lights should be laid out on the runway to outline the carrier deck and the center line. Then the pilots must fly instruments and must achieve alignment with the aid of only a few reference lights. Practice division breakups to land exactly at a pre-set time with a proper 40-second interval are very important during the latter phases.

There will normally be additional service changes to put in aircraft for carrier work before embarking. Since maintenance is considerably more difficult to do aboard ship, it is important to do all possible checks before embarking. A squadron that has accumulated good usage data over a period of time will have a big advantage. The ship's supply officer will try to get everything aboard that is needed, if he knows. Putting a good supply man aboard the ship as long as possible before sailing will pay big dividends. The ship's supply organization will be greatly overloaded during this period, ordering and taking on supplies. A squadron man who knows the needs and is familiar with the equipment can double check that it gets ordered and will know where it is stored when it comes aboard. All items of necessary test and support equipment the squadron will need should be found and operated. Another important consideration, the manning level, needs a close look. Count on 16 to 20 men on details. Work efficiency will be greatly reduced because of shipboard conditions. Even after considering the much longer working hours that will be put in, about 40 per cent more men will be needed than ashore.

When carrier qualification day arrives, past preparation and training are put to the first test. Ground crews are loaded aboard before sailing and normally the aircraft are called out from the beach when the carrier is ready. This is the first mutual appraisal of the ship and the squadron, and first impressions are sometimes important. The maintenance men will be hard put at first to keep up with the blown tires and the fast turn around required in this strange new environment. If all goes well, the pilots gather in the ready room after flying is secured to exchange experiences. How "hairy" that first cat shot was, Joe's luck in getting in so many landings, and Sam's technique to become the bolter king all get their share of attention. Several of the boys saw Al dive for the deck and just miss the ramp. The necessity for watching the meatball run instead of the deck has new meaning. Sam's lack of success, too, seemed to stem from a little hold off. Night flying gets special attention. All agree that pitch is luminous compared to the sea at night. The pilots who concentrated during day flying on watching the gyro while going down the cat have a big advantage. The cat assures everyone of getting airborne with a bang, but it's much nicer from that point on to have a scan pattern already going. There is no doubt but that the carrier shrank in size at sunset. Some swore it wasn't even there. The boys who had set their pattern up without land-







marks during the day, got their landings in and were drinking coffee before the others got aboard. In fact the LSO sounded real aggravated with some of the latter, because of their continual overshoots in the groove. There are no dissenters at this point, that it's been a real experience, but like eating salted peanuts, there remains a taste for more.

Embarkation day is filled with arduous efforts to get men, tools, and aircraft loaded and squared away. There is little time to listen to the bands playing. Soon there will be no more diversion fields and that perfect pass will assume a new importance.

It is necessary to know how a task force operates to understand the role a squadron plays. A task force is made up of two or three attack carriers and a large screening force of destroyers and cruisers. The center of the task force is ZZ, and each ship has a position relative to the center which it must maintain for antisubmarine and aircraft defense. The task force moves in a certain direction at a specified speed. The wind is often from a direction other than that in which the force is moving. Since the carriers must keep between thirty and forty knots of wind coming down the deck during launches and recoveries, they get far out of position. The integrity of the task force is compromised during these periods and their duration must be minimized. The captain insists that the landing pattern be filled and the interval close when the carrier is in the wind.

A carrier operates on a cycle. Aircraft are pulled aft in the landing area as they are spotted for a launch so that the catapults are clear. During this time the aircraft aloft have no place to land. In the event of an emergency the aircraft on the flight deck are towed forward as rapidly as possible and the carrier turns into the wind. As soon as the emergency is recovered a respot starts, but the next launch will be delayed until the aircraft on the flight deck are catapulted. The other aircraft that were airborne during this cycle will be recovered late and low-fuel-state emergencies may result. The moment the last aircraft to be launched taxies forward to the catapult, an aircraft should be touching down for a landing. If the landing interval is good, other aircraft will follow at 35-second intervals. The second the last aircraft has landed, the respot operation starts again, and aircraft are towed aft into the landing area for loading. Precise timing is mandatory.

Carrier aircraft maintenance presents problems never encountered on the beach. Most important is safety. The flight deck, where many men must work, is often covered with jet blast and whirling props. With over thirty knots of wind down the deck it is difficult to keep footing, particularly when a jet exhaust gives an extra push. During recoveries the flight deck can become a death trap in a fraction of a second. An unnecessary man can never be permitted on it. Those that must be on it should stay behind the island whenever possible. Thorough safety indoctrination is essential. Compromises will lead to casualties.

When aircraft land they taxi forward to the bow. If one is down for anything less than a major discrepancy, it is much more expeditious to repair it on the flight deck before the next launch. The hanger deck is normally so crowded that many aircraft must be moved to get one more down or another back up to the flight deck. This is very time consuming. As soon as the last aircraft is recovered, the aircraft are towed aft or struck below. The maintenance men have a half hour of work time to effect repairs on the aircraft on the flight deck before pilots man planes for the next launch. Getting the correct tools and the right men topside on time requires precise coordination. Often there is not room on the hanger deck for all downed aircraft, so that maintenance must be performed on the flight deck between launches and recoveries in the wind.

The process of moving aircraft to the flight deck from the hanger deck and the duds back down requires a constant flow of aircraft. Unless a downed aircraft is spotted forward in a dead space, it must be moved every few minutes to maintain the flow. This makes the problem of jacking, keeping electrical power to the aircraft, and continuity of maintenance very difficult. Aircraft must be tied down at every stop. A 15 ton aircraft can become a destructive projectile during a heavy roll or a hard turn. A plane can't be put on jacks at all in a heavy sea and must have

hurricane type tie-downs at all times it is on jacks. Tying and untying aircraft is very time consuming. Plane captains man aircraft at all times the ship is at flight quarters. They must be at the aircraft to ride brakes during towing and for unlashing it at every movement required to make way for other planes. The ship is often at flight quarters for 18 hours a day. When an aircraft is towed to a dead space out of the flow of planes, it may be unavailable for long periods after it is repaired. Other downed and immobile aircraft block the way. An engine turn up must be planned far in advance. The crew must wait until flight quarters are over and the respot completed which is often later than 0200.

Night operations require that the flight and the hanger decks be kept dark except for red lights. Working under dim red lights makes precise maintenance work difficult and often impossible. Men frequently have to spend many hours following an aircraft waiting for a chance to get the job done. These factors combine to make the man hours of maintenance required for one flight hour run very high.

The culmination of all the training and planning is the first fleet exercise. Here for the first time the fleet will operate under conditions closely simulating wartime. A carrier in operation during such a period has been accurately described as the most awe-inspiring coordination of the efforts of men and machines ever achieved. From the moment the loading operation starts in the middle of the night until the exercise is completed many hours later, the carrier is a beehive of activity with little sleep for anyone.

The attack pilots spend the preceding days reckoning their navigation and in target planning. Fighter pilots concentrate on learning fleet dispositions, communication procedures, and call signs. The weapon-loading operation and deck spot get underway several hours in advance of H-hour. Weapons must be checked below, brought up and loaded on the aircraft, and then rechecked again. Plane captains start pre-flight checks well in advance of the launch and pilots man aircraft 30 minutes prior. Jets start turning up ten minutes before launch and the noise level becomes intense. The first plane leaves the catapult exactly on schedule and is followed in close order by the others. The prop planes are deck launched last. The moment the last plane is airborne the carrier turns to a course that will bring it back to position and the respot begins. Duds are struck below and up-status aircraft are brought topside as fast as the deck crews can move them. Planes are reloaded and made ready for the next launch which will commence about 90 minutes after the first. As the time for the next launch approaches, CAP and strike aircraft are returning to the carrier. This sequence is repeated throughout the following days and nights.

Timing, fuel control, and precise navigation assume a new and critical importance in this operation. Every minute of delay in a recovery or launch will require two minutes of additional high speed steaming for the ship to get back to position. Fuel planning for CAP aircraft must carefully follow a "how-goes-it." Every throttle movement must be weighed against it. The aircraft must not only keep enough fuel to cover the distance back but to stay in the air until there is a clear deck. With proper planning there is enough fuel to use the afterburner for the kills and still get back. Bomber pilots have an even more formidable job, because the strikes are normally launched as far from shore as possible. The position of the carrier will seldom be the same as that predicted. There is no room for navigation errors.

Night operations are similar except for the recovery pattern. Aircraft space themselves at a marshal point at altitude about 35 miles aft of the ship. A 60-second interval is maintained, and planes come straight in to the ship. A close control radar with coverage aft of the ship helps the pilot get lined up. He transitions to the meatball about two miles aft. A night bolter is an abrupt transition for the pilot. It also disrupts the pattern for other aircraft.

A modern carrier task force is a powerful weapon. Exacting maintenance, skillful airmanship, close coordination, and careful planning are necessary to get the most out of it. A carrier deployment is a great challenge to all hands, but one they can master with proper training. The rewards in accomplishment and adventure are commensurate with the effort applied. Ample time in many of the most interesting ports in the world is a priceless added incentive.

USMC

**LtCol Jones** is a fighter pilot currently working out of his natural element; he's behind a desk at BuWeps. In WWII he flew dive bombers, between wars, transports with VMR-153 in China; he flew with VMF-311 in Korea from Sept '52 until the shooting stopped. He joined VMF-114 in Aug '56, served as a pilot, S-4, S-3 and ExO, became squadron CO two years later. He is a graduate of Okla Univ.

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### *Wrong Pew*

A GROUP OF 19 YOUNG MEN, arriving in San Diego, Calif., by plane, were routinely picked up by a Marine bus at the airport and whisked to MCRD to start boot training.

Standing at uneasy attention in front of the receiving barracks, they listened quietly as a Marine sergeant delivered a terse lecture on the strict new rules they would live by.

As the sergeant talked on, one of his listeners hesitantly raised his hand several times. At first the sergeant ignored him, but finally grudgingly acknowledged the distraction.

"Just what do you want, lad?" the sergeant inquired in a disturbed tone.

"Sir," said the recruit, "we joined the *Navy!*"

A quick check of the records disclosed this to be absolutely correct. The 19 young men, breathing easier, were promptly forwarded by bus to neighboring NTC.

**$15.00 to Capt R. B. Morrissey**

# REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

## 1st MARINE BRIGADE FMF

# PART ONE MISSION: READINESS

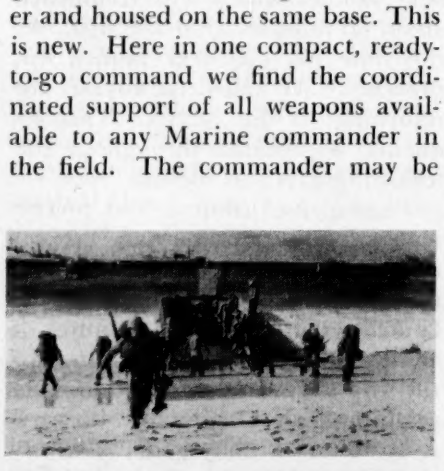
In January 1953, the 1st Provisional Marine Air-Ground Task Force was activated at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station. It was intended initially only as a training organization. This "task grouping" of forces was sound and as the concept broadened and developed, this full-fledged fighting team became a permanent organization; the 1st Marine Brigade. The battle color of the 1st Provisional Marine Air-Ground Task Force was retired on 4 May 1956, and the historic, decorated battle color of the 1st Marine Brigade was unfurled to Hawaii's tradewinds.

The compact hard-hitting organization based at Kaneohe Bay today uses new tactics, is armed with new weapons, but carries on a tradition spanning more than 55 years. The 1stMarBrig, as always in the past, is a meshing together of already existing units brigaded for a specific purpose.

The Brigade colors carry seventeen battle streamers and thirty-seven silver bands as proof of the courage, determination and fighting ability of these Marines of an earlier day.

### Brigade Organization

The present organization is quite different from that of 1901. The 1stMarBrig of today is truly an air-ground organization. This is its distinctive characteristic. We do not have such a complete amalgamation of air-ground units elsewhere in the Marine Corps or in the Department of Defense. The Brigade has no new units or new weapons. The units come from the Division and Wing located in the Western Pacific and the same as those found in any Marine Division and Marine Aircraft Wing. But the air and ground units are combined in a permanent organization, under a single commander and housed on the same base. This is new. Here in one compact, ready-to-go command we find the coordinated support of all weapons available to any Marine commander in the field. The commander may be



either an aviator or a ground officer. He has an integrated staff of both. It is difficult to distinguish between air and ground officers in their normal day-to-day business of commanding, supervising and administering the elements of the Brigade. The air and ground units assigned to the Brigade live, work and train together. They try out new ideas and practice new techniques with close liaison down to the squadron/company level. They work out common problems. All of this activity is under the direction of a single commander who, when the need arises, will lead them in combat.

Today the 1stMarBrig has about 6000 officers and enlisted personnel. An air-ground organization, its skills cover the entire Marine Corps combat spectrum from the rifleman to the supersonic jet pilot.

A standard infantry regiment is augmented with an antitank company and a reconnaissance company to form the infantry spearhead of the air-ground team. This regiment, the 4th Marines, is standard but distinctive. The "old China Regiment's" colors have twelve battle streamers and 22 silver bands to back up the regiment's fame.

Artillery fire support comes from a close support artillery battalion, the 3dBn, Twelfth Marines. This battalion is versatile: it has both 105mm howitzers and 4.2 inch mortars.

Marine Aircraft Group-13 is no ordinary group. It contains units which represent most of the operational capabilities of Marine Corps aviation. It has a fighter squadron

BGen R. G. Weede
CG IstMarBrig

Col P. J. Fontana
Chief of Staff

Col W. G. Thrash
CO MAG-13

Col J. W. Antonelli
CO 4th Marines

Col J. S. Hudson
CO Service Bn

LtCol D. H. Elliott
CO 3/12

LtCol R. V. Fridrich
G-1

LtCol J. McManus
G-2

LtCol H. H. Long
G-3

LtCol R. D. Opp
G-4

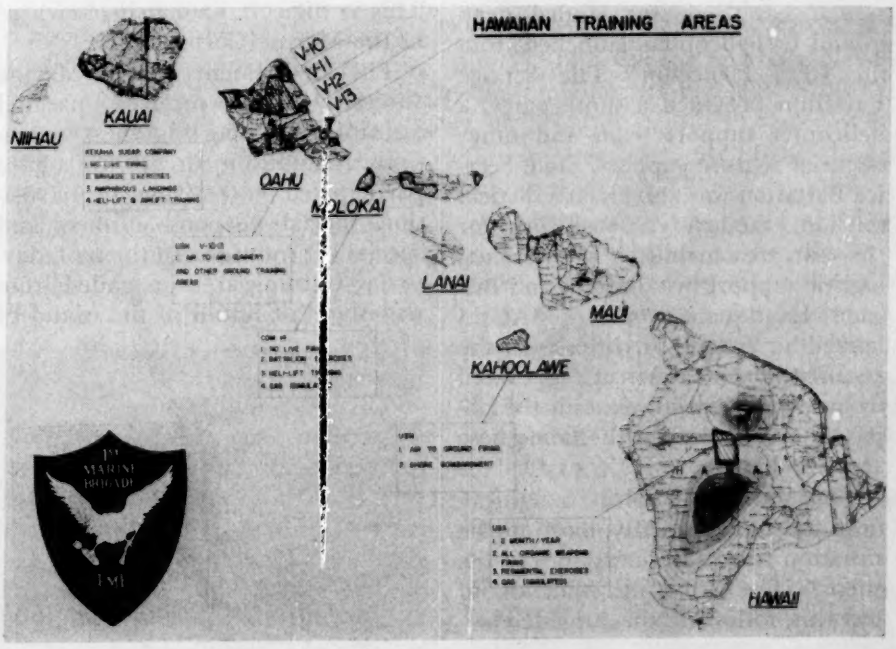
with F8U Crusaders and an air control squadron for air defense. Its two attack squadrons are equipped with FJ4B Fury aircraft capable of delivering conventional or atomic ordnance. It has a helicopter squadron, a Marine air base squadron and a headquarters and maintenance squadron. All high performance aircraft are capable of in-flight refueling for range or endurance extension. MAG-13, and its separate squadrons, with five battle streamers and thirteen silver bands, has also seen history-making action from the "Black Sheep" days of Guadalcanal to the helicopter pioneering in Korea.

The Service Battalion provides back up and maintenance support for the combat units. It has a landing support company, light support company, service company, pioneer company, motor transport company, medical company and an amphibian tractor company.

Hawaii, the home of the 1stMar Brig, is a good place to live and a good place to work. The resort atmosphere does not lessen the Brigade's readiness for combat. Quite the contrary. The many outdoor recreational facilities improve the Marines' physical fitness; the overall atmosphere keeps morale high. The near-perfect weather throughout the year holds training-time losses to a minimum.

Members of the 1stMarBrig believe that they are the most combat ready outfit in the Marine Corps—ready as individuals, units or as a brigade. Important factors contribute to this overall status of readiness. First, there is stability; personnel are assigned for a two or three year period. Second, the Brigade is generally complete, having most of the essential elements of an air-ground team under one commander and on one base on a year round basis. And third, personnel of the Brigade spend the entire year training. The ideal climate and the variety of training areas assist greatly in keeping the combat readiness keyed to a fine pitch.

During the past eighteen months, units of this Brigade have participated in training exercises from the coast of California to Japan. MAG-13 deployed to Japan when Quemoy flared up late in 1958 and remained there for five months to conduct instrument flying and specialized training. Upon return of MAG-13 in March of last year, the ground units of the Brigade deployed to California



***Ontos landing on Kauai—"Clear Ridge," Sept 1959.***

to conduct an amphibious operation in the Camp Pendleton area, Operation BIG LAND.

In September, the entire Brigade participated in Brigade Landing Exercise CLEAR RIDGE on the island of Kauai. One of the special features of this last exercise was the FIREX which was integrated with the rehearsal phase. One battery of 105's and the Brigade FSCC were landed by helicopter and one battery of 105's was landed by LVT during the rehearsal. In addition, one platoon of 8" howitzers (SP) from Force Troops Pacific, 29 Palms, landed by LCU to augment Brigade artillery. The FIREX continued throughout the night with the Brigade FSCC controlling live fires of ships, aircraft and artillery. (See page 22.)

During the CLEAR RIDGE landing, one battalion assaulted the beaches in LVTs and from landing craft. The second battalion was landed deep inland by helicopters launched from the LPH *Princeton*. The Service Battalion provided a shore party, a helicopter support team and other essential logistic support. The Service Battalion was also given a tactical mission; tactical responsibility for the rear area including the beaches, logistic support installations and Brigade Headquarters area. MAG-13 landed air control facilities with the assault elements. Aircraft operated from an advance air base in the objective area and from the home base at Kaneohe.

To obtain final polish, a fighting unit must occasionally look at the situation from the viewpoint of the enemy. The 1st Bn, 4th Marines did just this, following the Brigade exercise in Camp Pendleton in April and May of 1959. They remained behind to act as aggressors in the FMFPac Operation TWIN PEAKS. One year later, in February, March and April of 1960, it was the 2nd Battalion's turn. Along with other elements of the Brigade, they traveled in the opposite direction to Taiwan to serve as aggressors for the FMFPac Operation BLUE STAR.

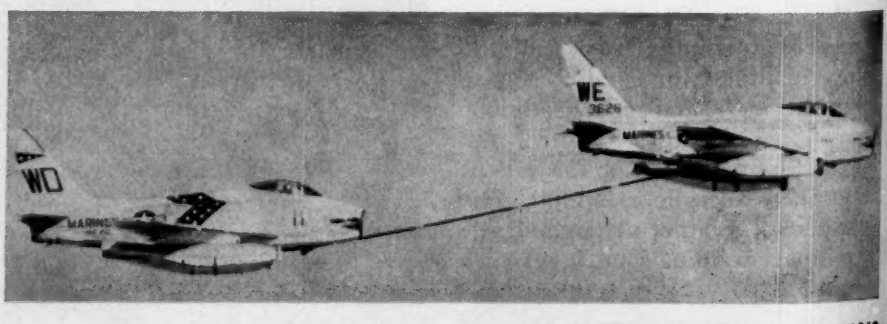
Amphibious readiness is maintained on a day-to-day basis between major exercises. Many practice amphibious assaults and landings from company to regimental size are made on island beaches and training areas using a combination of conveyances. Each battalion of the Brigade has, within one training year, been landed by amphibian vehicles, helicopters and fixed wing aircraft in separate operations, and in addition has acted as an aggressor battalion. This is difficult to match elsewhere in the Marine Corps.

The air elements of the Marine Aircraft Group received parallel training in supporting these operations. In addition, aircraft units have participated extensively in navigation, special weapons, gunnery and special lift training. In the past, day-to-day training areas extended from the island of Kauai to the island of Hawaii. This area has been extended to the island of Midway. Training flights to Midway are conducted by MAG-13 for long range navigation training.

The primary mission of Marine fighter squadrons is to shoot down enemy aircraft. The fighter squadron of MAG-13 recently proved that training has been effective in preparing for this mission. VMF-232, equipped with F8U-1E aircraft; entered the day fighter phase of operation "TOP GUN," the 4th Annual Naval Air Weapons Meet, held at Marine Corps Air Facility, Yuma, Arizona November 30-December 4, 1959. Members of the VMF-232 gunnery team made other squadrons take notice. When the final results of the day fighter events were in, they had scored 9797 points to lead all competitors and win the coveted "Earle" Trophy. The closest rival, VF-84, scored 5580 points. Lieutenant G. A. Davis of VMF-232 was high individual gunner and brought home the Lieutenant Colonel Harold W. Bauer Trophy.

Nor is logistic readiness forgotten in the Brigade. Mount out supplies are assembled, packaged, marked and stored for immediate shipment. They are held partially at Kaneohe but primarily at Camp Catlin which is near Pearl Harbor with its loading docks.

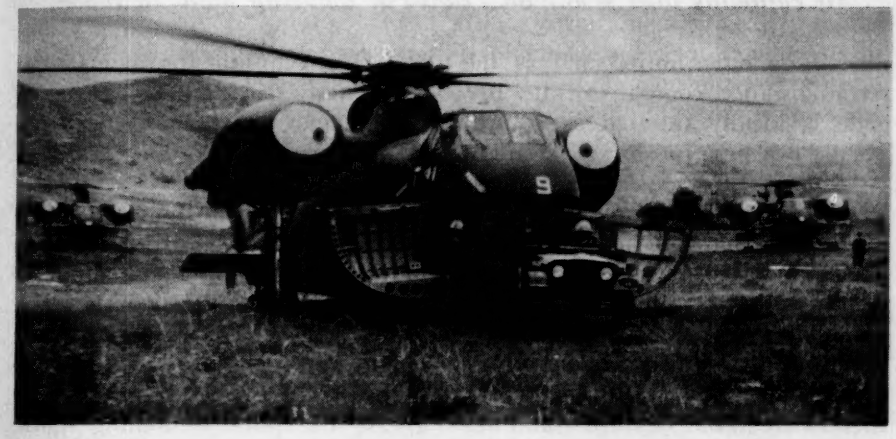
Living together, working together and extensive training add up to *combat readiness* of this air-ground team. Combat readiness in the 1st Marine Brigade means that each individual of the Brigade is ready professionally, physically and mentally, and that his equipment is in the highest operating condition. He and his equipment are ready to load out as fast as shipping or aircraft can be made available—ready as individuals; ready as part of battalion, regiment, squadron or air group; ready as a member of a well coordinated and highly trained air-ground team. USMC



# REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

# PART TWO PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE READINESS

## 1st MARINE BRIGADE



Maintaining and improving readiness in the FMF is a constant objective. In peacetime the greatest part of our effort is devoted to this one purpose. The 1stMarBrig is ideally situated, both as regards to organization and location, for improving readiness. The Brigade is especially suited for developing and testing air-ground team techniques and for investigating problem areas in modern amphibious warfare doctrine. In recent months the Brigade has been particularly concerned with developing techniques for:

(1) Deployment of a Marine Aircraft Group
(2) Night Operations
(3) Cross training of air and ground personnel
(4) Combat and service support.

### Deployment of a Marine Aircraft Group

Our modern doctrine requires that both air and ground units fight the battle together. This, in essence, means simultaneous commitment. Since a Marine Aircraft Group is organic to the 1stMarBrig its rapid and timely deployment is a required capability.

The deployment breaks down into two distinct parts: movement of the aircraft and movement of the support elements. Should an emergency situation suddenly develop, we can hardly expect to have sufficient aircraft carriers standing by, waiting to carry Marine aircraft to the scene of action. Furthermore, carrying the aircraft across an ocean by ships may be too slow if a reinforcement requirement should develop rapidly. The Marine Corps must find a way to get the aircraft there on their own and in a hurry. The MAG support elements can follow in more available Navy or Merchant Fleet shipping at a slower rate.

The Brigade's aircraft group, because of its location in the middle of the Pacific, has been developing the answer to this deployment problem. Movement of the aircraft involves transoceanic hops with aerial refueling to span the distance between air bases. This deployment was first put to test when MAG-13, then commanded by Col P. J. Fontana, was ordered from Hawaii to the Far East. This was a "reorientation of forces" during the Taiwan crisis in September and October of 1958. There was sufficient aircraft carrier space available for only one of three squadrons. VMF-232 was immediately embarked aboard the USS *Bennington* for surface transportation to the Western Pacific. A request to fly the remainder of the aircraft to Japan was initiated. This request was approved by CGFMFPac. On 4 October 1958, 12 aircraft of VMA-214 departed Kaneohe for the flight to Atsugi, Japan. They were followed 24 hours later by 12 aircraft of VMA-212. The flight included overnight stops at Midway and Guam, aerial refueling over Wake Island from Air Force tankers and over Iwo Jima from Navy tankers. The flight was accomplished without incident and was significant in that:

(1) The planning and execution time for such a move was a minimum.

(2) 90% of the aircraft were "in commission" and ready for operatioal missions on arrival at NAS Atsugi after a 5000 mile flight.

(3) This was the first time Naval, single-engine jets had flown the Pacific.

The support elements of the Group followed by ship.

This movement is proof of what can and continues to be done to develop MAG-13's deployment readiness. On return of the Group to Kaneohe in April of 1959, additional readiness projects were developed. Project Fury, the FJ-4B rework program, sent VMA-212 and VMA-214 aircraft to NAS Alameda. Initially, shipping returned these aircraft from Kaneohe to the West Coast. Shipping shortages developed and Col W. G. Thrash, the present CO of MAG-13, requested and received per-

mission to fly the remaining 12 Project Fury aircraft to Alameda.

The flights departed MCAS Kaneohe for the West Coast in pairs. Two separate aerial refuelings were planned for each flight at 200 and 550 miles from Oahu. The refuelers were also FJ-4Bs, from the parent squadrons, fitted with buddy tanker kits. They proved the job could be done with on-hand equipment. All 12 aircraft landed successfully and without incident at California bases. This was another first: the first time that Naval single-engine jets had flown from Hawaii to the West Coast.

***Air refueling over Wake on Trans-Pac non-stop flight to Japan.***

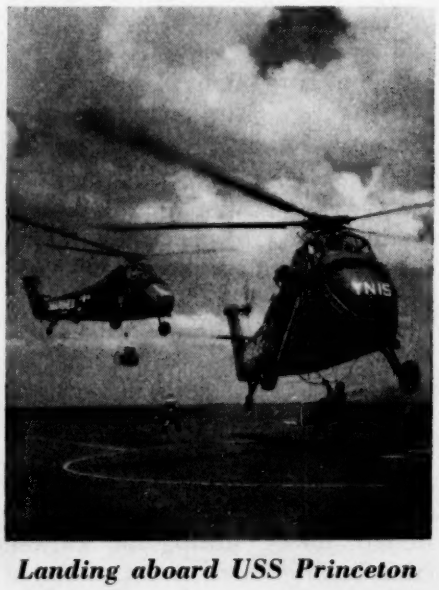
MAG-13 deployment experience has been written into plans which could be executed at any moment. The plans call for movement of the entire group to any announced location in the Far East. Aircraft fly out shortly after the alert. The remainder of the Group moves by a combination of air and surface lift with a scheduled phasing of command, control and support elements. Meeting the schedule for movement of support elements, of course, depends to a large extent on availability of shipping. The amount to be taken can be reduced depending on the duration of the deployment and the amount of support already available at the far end.

### Night Operations

Movement and fighting at night are not new to warfare. However, this is one area that demands constant attention and drilling. When new equipment is developed, particularly equipment for increased mobility as with the helicopter, techniques for night operations must be revised. The 1stMarBrig has recognized both the vital requirement to have a night fighting capability and the effort involved in training the closely coordinated force required for night operations.

Col John W. Antonelli, CO, 4th Marines, has placed night operations high on the infantry training priority list. Night training begins with individual and small unit night movement and tactics, reconnaissance and combat patrols. It progresses to platoon and company training. In all exercises of battalion size and larger, the battalions have at least one night attack and night displacement. Specialized night training is also conducted by other units such as the reconnaissance company. The Brigade is ideally situated as regards ocean beaches for practice night landing by rubber boat. The nearness of Pearl Harbor submarines permits frequent practices in night beach reconnaissance and the collection of valuable information on surf conditions and enemy dispositions during field training exercises.

The helicopter has added tremendously to our flexibility and mobility in combat. This is exploited to the maximum only when movement by helicopter at night and under poor visibility conditions is constantly emphasized. The associated problems of helicopter navigation and control during reduced visibility operations are being solved by all hands from the designers to the using units in the field. HMR-161, in coordination with the 4th Marines and other elements of the Brigade, have developed a few field expedients. One technique for night courier service was tried during Operation CLEAR RIDGE in September 1959. The HUS helicopter was used because of its homing capability with the AN/ARA-25 gear. The homing beacon was either an AN/MRC-35 or MAY radio on the ground near the landing site. While the helicopter is still some distance away, and at a safe height above the ground, the transmit key of the radio is depressed giving the pilot a homing signal. The radio, manned either on a prearranged schedule or on call of the helicopter pilot, "homes" the helicopter to the vicinity of the landing site. Further verbal guidance by the unit air controller or air liaison officer is given if required. When the helicopter is within visual distance, the landing point marker lights are turned on.



***Landing aboard USS Princeton***

A number of experiments have been conducted to develop suitable marker lights. The most successful and simplified version consists of a standard two cell flashlight fastened to a ground stake with a metal hood shielding the light to prevent upward glare. The flightlight is directed downward onto a fluorescent marker panel. This provides visual reference markers which cannot be seen at any appreciable distance at ground level but which are visible at some distance from an elevated position. Furthermore, it is a diffused light which results in minimum disturbance to the pilot's night adaption.

To support the night fighting team, the artillerymen of 3/12 have also been sharpening their night artillery movement and fire techniques. Particular emphasis was

placed on night operations in each of the three major FIREXs in the past 18 months. The latest of these operations was a night landing and FIREX at Kahoolawe Island near Maui in March of this year. This FIREX was appropriately named Operation BLACK NIGHT.

Firing batteries and coordinating agencies landed in LVT under cover of darkness. High burst registrations were accomplished and the battalion was employed in support of a constructive RLT. The following day one battery displaced from its original position by means of HRS helicopters.

Night artillery fire support has been augmented by close air support during low visibility conditions. The 1stMarBrig does not have an organic air support radar team. Other techniques must be employed. MAG-13 has successfully delivered bombs, napalm, rockets and strafing for close air support at night. Targets are marked by artillery using white phosphorus rounds. The target area is illuminated using either aircraft flares or artillery illuminating shells. One squadron of the group recently spent an intensive five-week period concentrating on night close air support using such methods. Although less accurate than daylight air attack, it was conclusively proven that night close air support is feasible with conventional ordnance, using standard attack squadron equipment to supplement close air support radar techniques. This alternate delivery method may often be needed should air support radars not be able to control or if ordnance not deliverable by air support radar control methods is required.

This emphasis on night training—individual, unit and combined—significantly contributes to the capability of the Brigade to perform its mission under conditions of limited visibility, a Marine Corps unit must be ready to fight at any time day or night in "every clime and place."

### Cross Training of Air and Ground Personnel

One of the key ingredients for a successful team, be it air-ground, football or otherwise, is understanding among the team members. They must study the same plays and practice together under the same coach. There is a 365-day-per-year opportunity for team practice within the 1stMarBrig and a lot of emphasis is placed on it. The air and ground members of the team enjoy the same clubs, mess halls and recreational facilities and get to know each other on an informal basis. They engage in intramural athletic contests and thereby generate friendly competition. They attend the same schools; Communication, ABC Warfare and NCO Leadership and they get the same basic fundamentals. Above all, they work together at on-the-job training in the field.

***Aviation officers learn about landing Ontos during BRIGADELEX***

One of the unique aspects of this exchange of understanding is the cross observer program for officers. This is not a hit-and-miss proposition of "come down when you have time and see us operate." It is closely controlled and supervised. The air officers are ordered to the regiment for a week of TAD, the ground officers to the Marine Aircraft Group.

Aviation officers spend half a day with the regimental headquarters, two and one-half days with an infantry battalion, one day with the artillery battalion and one day with the service battalion. They observe a rifle platoon in action; infantry weapons, to include the ONTOS, supporting the platoon tactics; and night operations. By this method, air officers gain an appreciation of the problems of fighting on the ground. The communication platoon and air control section of the battalion give them a briefing that includes the techniques employed at the receiving end of their close air support.

The Brigade Artillery Battalion acquaints their officers with artillery missions and tactical techniques. The semi-annual training period at Pohakuloa on the island of Hawaii has been best suited for this purpose, as far as the artillery is concerned, for it is there that rigorous and realistic training is conducted. For the past two years aviators from MAG-13 have spent a week with 3/12 at Pohakuloa where they have been introduced to all phases of the functioning of close support artillery. These officers have acted in the battery positions as cannoneers and as platoon commanders. They have had the opportunity to conduct fire missions from the OP and to observe the activity in the battalion's nerve center, the FSCC/FDC. They have seen at first hand how a Tactical Air Request is processed through the FSCC and learn of the close coordination involved in actually getting the right aircraft with the right payload on target safely and speedily.

The ground briefing is concluded with a visit to the various companies of the Service Battalion for a first hand look at their support capability.

Last but not least, the "gravel crunchers" wouldn't let their flying partners get away without a taste of troop inspection and close order drill and a long hike or two over the hills of Oahu.

The ground officers are likewise given the MACH-1 treatment when

***Brigade assaults Oahu beach***

they visit MAG-13. They report in groups of eight or ten and are accompanied at all times by a pilot from the MAG-13 staff. They are briefed by the Group Commander and his staff on the general missions and capabilities of the Air Group and its various units.

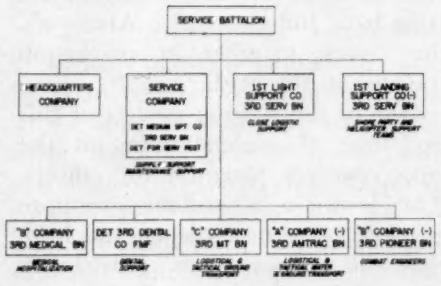
One unit of particular interest to the ground officers is the helicopter squadron. HMR (L)-161 shows him the helicopter, its lift capability, methods for computing pay load versus range or endurance, and problems in its operation and maintenance. He leaves the squadron knowing the men and the machines. In the mind of the ground officer, the squadron has changed, through a days indoctrination in the cross observer program, from a numbered unit to a familiar personality.

The same philosophy of specific indoctrination extends to the two attack squadrons. For example, one half-day is spent attending classes at the FJ-4B Mobile Trainer Detachment where the ground officers are exposed to the electrical, mechanical and hydraulic complexities of modern jet aircraft to get a better appreciation of the technical proficiency which pilots must maintain. VMA-212 demonstrates its nuclear capability from a mission assignment through the weapon loading drill. VMA-214 shows the observer new conventional ordnance available to him in field problems or combat. The model FJ-4B aircraft is inspected; new bomb racks are explained and their number, strength and adaptability to various ordnance is demonstrated. When he leaves the attack squadron he not only knows what type ordnance he can request for fire support, but he also knows how close he can expect it to hit and the relative precision of the various types of delivery and ordnance.

One day of the visit to MAG-13 calls for an early reveille, as the R4D departs soon after sunrise for Barbers Point Naval Air Station. Here the visitors go through a day's check out in the high altitude pressure chamber and become members of a select club by taking a ride in the jet ejection seat trainer. This is in preparation for the highlight of the entire week of cross-observing—a ride in the F9F-8T Cougar jet trainer. Aeronautical charts like those used in flying close air support missions are issued to the observer. The pilot works with a forward air controller on the ground and demonstrates the problems which he faces when flying close air support.

### Combat and Service Support

Whenever a brigade is formed, it must have adequate combat support and service support units to sustain the combat power projected ashore. This has been a constant areas of study within the 1stMarBrig. By a process of trial and refinement, a unique organization has been evolved. Actually, it is the task organization of combat service support and combat support units that originally were attached to the 4th Marines Reinforced. You will note on the organization chart that each of these units has retained basic identity with its parent unit, whether it be the 3dMarDiv, the 3d Force Service Regiment, or Force Troops, Pac. The Headquarters and Service


SERVICE BATTALION
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
SERVICE COMPANY
1ST LIGHT SUPPORT CO 3RD SERV BN
1ST LANDING SUPPORT CO (-) 3RD SERV BN
"B" COMPANY 3RD MEDICAL BN
DET 3RD DENTAL CO FMF
"C" COMPANY 3RD MT BN
"A" COMPANY (-) 3RD AMTRAC BN
"B" COMPANY (-) 3RD PIONEER BN

Companies, however, are provisional units authorized within Brigade personnel ceilings. Neither of these two companies is directly associated by title with a standard T/O and T/E unit.

Very briefly, units of the battalion function as follows:

*Headquarters Company*—Provides for normal command and administration of the Battalion.

*Service Company*—Provides for the centralized ground supply and maintenance support, including overflow 2d echelon, 3d, and limited 4th echelon maintenance. These functions are combined with those of the Light Support Company.

*1st Light Support Company*—Provides for the normal close logistic support of brigade ground units and, in conjunction with the Service Company, fulfills the higher echelon supply and maintenance requirements.

*1st Landing Support Company* (-)—Provides for the normal shore party support of waterborne and helicopter borne assault forces.

*"C" Company, 3d Motor Transport Battalion*—Provides for the tactical and logistic ground transportation to meet the normal needs of the brigade.

*"B" Company* (-) *3d Pioneer Battalion*—Provides for the normal close combat engineer support of the brigade.

*"B" Company, 3d Medical Battalion*—Provides for the normal collection, emergency treatment, temporary hospitalization and evacuation of casualties.

*Detachment, 3d Dental Company, FMF*—Provides for the normal dental support of the brigade.

*"A" Company* (-) (*Reinf*) *3d Amphibian Tractor Battalion*—Provides for the normal brigade tactical and logistic amphibian vehicular support.

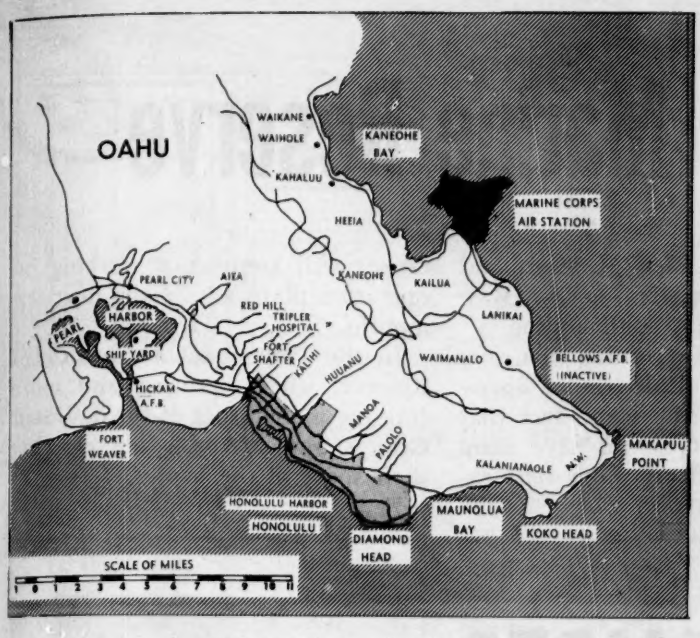
This organization concept has proven of particular value in garrison and in landing exercises. It centralizes under a single commander the administration, control and training that would otherwise fall upon seven separate unit commanders, each reporting directly to the Brigade Commander. The battalion successfully participated in two major Brigade LEXs, BIG LAND and CLEAR RIDGE. In each case, the battalion formed the nucleus of a Brigade Logistic Support Group which provided for the logistic support of a helicopter assault BLT and a waterborne assault BLT widely dispersed in an objective area. Since the basic organization is not completely self sufficient, augmentation forces came from Force Troops. Essentially these were detachments of a motor transport battalion, communication battalion and detachments of the Force Service Regiment.

### Force-in-Readiness

The philosophy of the 1st Marine Brigade is "The Air-Ground Team, first and foremost." The mission is to be a true force-in-readiness. What unit is better prepared or better qualified to fulfill the Marine Corps recruiting slogan "First to Fight?"

USMC

# Kaneohe Bay



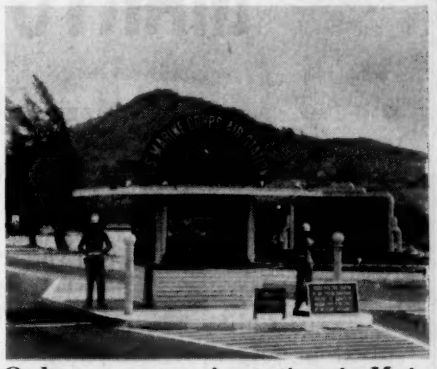

*MCAS, Kaneohe Bay*

***This is AGySgt Robert F. Fleischauer's second painting in our* Report from the Ready Forces *series. He liked what he saw in the finished product well enough to make Kaneohe Bay first choice for his next duty station, come what may.***

***Col M. M. Magruder***
***CO, MCAS, Kaneohe Bay***

## Key to Places on Cover

| | |
|---|---|
| Administration Bldg. | 2-9–D.8 |
| Automotive Shop | 2.9–C.7 |
| BOQ (Kansas Hill) | 3.7–D.8 |
| Commissary | 3.1–D.9 |
| Corral (Rodeo Site) | 3.3–B.7 |
| Elementary School | 3.4–D.2 |
| Enlisted Barracks | 3.8–E.0 |
| Enlisted Capehart | 3.2–4.8–B.9–C.8 |
| Fueling Pier | 2.0–E.1 |
| Gas Station | 2.5–D.8 |
| Golf Course | 4.0–D.0 |
| Kansas Tower | 3.5–D.6 |
| MACS-2 Area | 2.9–C.1 |
| MAG-13 Hangars | 2.5–E.2 |
| Marine Exchange | 3.1–D.9 |
| MOQ | 4.7–D.8 |
| A/C Ordnance Loading Area | 4.8–E.8 |
| Parade Ground | 3.0–C.8 |
| Rental Housing | 3.3–D.3 |
| Regimental Hdqts | 2.8–C.8 |
| Rifle Range | 5.0–A.9 |
| SNCO Club | 4.0–D.4 |
| Enlisted Club | 2.3–D.4 |
| Swimming Pool | 2.6–D.6 |
| Regimental Bks | 2.4–C.5 |
| MAG 13 and Brigade Bks | 2.5–D.5 |



***Only access to air station is Main Gate at edge of Mokapu Point.***

***Ad Bldg is CP for MCAS as well as 1st Marine Brigade Headquarters.***

***Fourth Marines live in these modern 2-3 story barracks.***

***650-unit Capehart housing project. Ulupau Mountain in back.***

***A view of MAG-13 area from Kansas Tower. Water is Kaneohe Bay.***

***Officers Club (COM open) is located seaward of Kansas Tower***

# The Marine Reserve

***BGen W. T. Fairbourn***
***Director, MCR***

Reservists taking part in this summer's Reserve Air-Ground exercises at Camp Lejeune (Operation WHIPSAW) and 29 Palms (Operation CHARGER), will be following some well-made plans developed by reserve officers serving with Staff Groups and Marine Air Reserve Groups. These officers, all members of the Ready Reserve, have spent nearly a year formulating strategy for the two exercises.

Staff Groups and MARG's are 24-drill pay organized units, comprised for the most part of officers who have had command experience. Most of them led units in combat, bring to their assignments considerable background in tactics, logistics and communications. Many have commanded reserve units as well, thus have a firm grasp of principles and policies inherent to the Marine Corps Reserve.

There are seven Staff Groups, one in each MCRRD, and 18 MARG's, one at each MARTD. T/Os vary, but there is a limit to the number of field grade officers who may be assigned.

While only two Staff Groups and two MARG's are assigned to annual air-ground exercise, they all keep busy through the year working on staff planning exercises at the battalion, regiment, division, squadron, air group and wing levels.

Training includes planning for the employment of all supporting arms and study of the vertical assault doctrine.

This year's West Coast air-ground exercise was devised and planned by members of the 9th Staff Group, Chicago, led by Col Douglas J. Peacher, and MARG-12, Glenview, Ill., commanded by LtCol Louis Conti.

WHIPSAW, to be conducted at Camp Lejeune, is the product of the 5th Staff Group, Washington, DC, commanded by Col V. M. Davis, and MARG-7, Anacostia, LtCol Raymond C. Holben, commanding.

The advanced planning that goes into these annual air-ground operations is evidenced by the fact that Staff and MARG's who have planning responsibility for the 1961 exercises will commence working on operation plans within the next few months.

In the 1960-model Marine Corps Reserve, where training and more training is the order of the day, Staff Groups and MARG's are carrying their share of the load.

## MARTC

***BGen F. E. Leek***
***ComMART***

THE PROBLEM OF DEPLOYING ORGANIZED reserve squadrons of Marine Air Reserve for summer training has always been challenging. Deployment of east of the Mississippi squadrons to MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C., and of those west of the Mississippi to MCAS, El Toro, Calif., has usually resulted in severe overcrowding of personnel, ramp space, training facilities, and servicing.

To ease this problem, and to increase flight time and over-all operational proficiency, this new training schedule has been approved:

**CHERRY POINT—16-30 July**

| From | Unit |
|---|---|
| Anacostia | VMA-236, MARG-7 |
| Atlanta | VMA-243, MACS-15, MARG-8 |
| Grosse Ile | VMA-231, MACS-19, MARG-13 |
| Jacksonville | VMA-341, MARG-14 |
| Norfolk | VMA-233, MARG-20 |
| Olathe | VMF-113 |

**BEAUFORT, SC—2-16 July**

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | VMF-131, MACS-26, MARG-1 |
| South Weymouth | VMA-322 |
| Willow Grove | VMF-218, MARG-25 |

**16-30 July**

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | VMF-313 |
| South Weymouth | VMA-217, MACS-21, MARG-4 |
| Willow Grove | VMF-441, MARG-25 |

**EL TORO—13-27 August**

| | |
|---|---|
| Minneapolis | VMA-213 |
| Oakland | VMF-133, MARG-21, VMF-244 |
| Seattle | VMA-541, VMA-216, MARG-23 |
| New Orleans | VMA-143, MARG-18 |

**YUMA, ARIZ—16-30 July**

| | |
|---|---|
| Memphis | VMF-124, MARG-16 |
| Olathe | MARG-22 |
| Glenview | VMA-611, MACS-22 |

**30 Jul-13 Aug**

| | |
|---|---|
| Glenview | VMA-543 |
| Memphis | VMF-221 |
| Denver (SU-1) | MACS-23, MARG-11 |
| Minneapolis | MARG-3 |

**13-27 August**

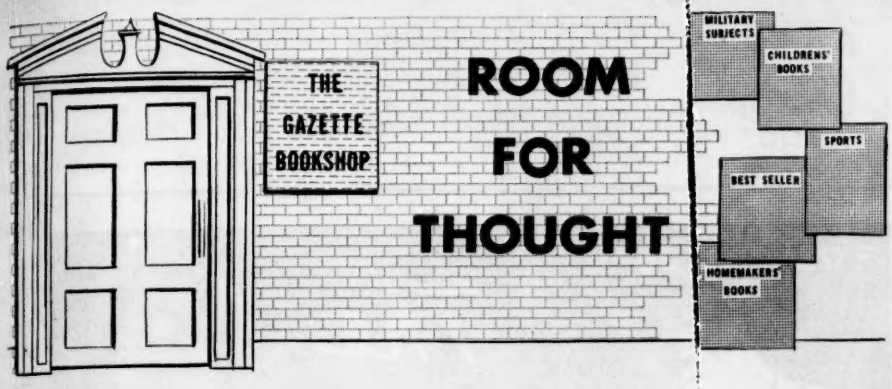
| | |
|---|---|
| Olathe | VMF-215 |
| Dallas | VMF-111, MACS-20, MARG-5 |
| Dallas | VMF-112 |
| Los Alamitos | VMF-241, VMF-534, MARG-2 |

**SANTA ANA, CALIF—13-27 August**

| | |
|---|---|
| Oakland | MACS-25 |
| Minneapolis | MACS-16 |
| New Orleans | HMR-767 |

**29 PALMS—13-27 August**

| | |
|---|---|
| Los Alamitos | MACS-18, MARG-12 |




## RECOMMENDED BY OUR REVIEWERS

**JU-1 BEHIND ENEMY LINES—*Sanderson.*** An exciting, well-written book by a former Marine. The story of organized unorthodox warfare during WWII. (Van Nostrand Co.) $4.95. Capt R. B. Asprey (Ret)

**JU-2 VICTORY AT SEA—*Solomon & Hanson.*** This picture and text story comprises a realistic view of WWII as seen from the sea. Covers the value of amphibious operations. (Doubleday & Co.) $5.95. LtCol D .D. Nicholson (Ret)

**JU-3 THE MARAUDERS—*Ogburn.*** The story of three Army units behind enemy lines for four months. Expresses guerrilla-type jungle operations and the effect on both individual and unit. (Harper & Bros.) $4.50. Lt A. J. Orth

**JU-4 THE LONGEST DAY—*Ryan.*** A story of one day's fighting during WWII —D-Day, the Allied invasion of France, 6 June, 1944. (Simon & Schuster) $4.95. Maj H. D. Fredericks

## BEST SELLERS

### Fiction

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM-19 | HAWAII | (Random House) | $6.95 | ($5.91) |
| MM-18 | ADVISE AND CONSENT | (Doubleday) | $5.75 | ($4.89) |
| JU-23 | THE CONSTANT IMAGE | (Scribners) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU- 5 | OURSELVES TO KNOW | (Random House) | $4.95 | ($4.21) |
| JU- 6 | THE LINCOLN LORDS | (Little, Brown) | $5.00 | ($4.25) |
| JU- 7 | TWO WEEKS IN ANOTHER TOWN | (Random House) | $4.95 | ($4.21) |
| JU- 8 | TRUSTEE FROM THE TOOLROOM | (Morrow) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU- 9 | CLEA | (Dutton) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU-10 | MRS. 'ARRIS GOES TO NEW YORK | (Doubleday) | $2.50 | ($2.12) |
| JU-11 | DEAR AND GLORIOUS PHYSICIAN | (Doubleday) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU-12 | THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE | (Morrow) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU-13 | KISS, KISS | (Knopf) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU-14 | POOR NO MORE | (Holt) | $5.95 | ($5.06) |
| JU-15 | WORLD CRUISE | (Doubleday) | $4.95 | ($4.26) |

### General

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JU-16 | MAY THIS HOUSE BE SAFE FROM TIGERS | (Simon & Schuster) | $4.50 | ($3.93) |
| JU-17 | THE ENEMY WITHIN | (Harper) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU-18 | THE LAW AND THE PROFITS | (National Book) | $3.50 | ($2.95) |
| JU-19 | GRANT MOVES SOUTH | (Little, Brown) | $6.95 | ($5.91) |
| JU-20 | MY WICKED, WICKED WAYS | (Putnam) | $4.95 | ($4.21) |
| JU-21 | THE JOY OF MUSIC | (Simon & Schuster) | $5.95 | ($5.06) |
| JU-22 | WAIKIKI BEACHNIK | (Little ,Brown) | $3.95 | ($3.36) |
| JU-24 | THE STATUS SEEKERS | (McKay) | $4.50 | ($3.93) |

## ALL ABOUT

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**PRICES—Non-members pay list price. Members pay price listed in parentheses.**
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## *Bookshop Best Sellers*

**MM-9 GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES**—(Leatherneck) $1.50 ($1.27)

**MM-10 THE MARINE CORPS WIFE—*Shea.*** (Harpers) $3.50 ($2.98)

**MM-36 INFANTRY ATTACKS—*Rommel.*** (Ass'n Members Only) ($3.00)

**MM-35 THE MARINE OFFICER'S GUIDE**—(Naval Institute) $5.75 ($4.89)

**MM-38 SERVICE ETIQUETTE**—(Naval Institute) $5.50 ($4.67)

**MM-24 THE ART OF WAR—*Jomini.*** (Stackpole) $2.50 ($2.13)

**K-1 KOGUN—*Hayashi & Coox.*** (M. C. Ass'n) $4.50 ($3.00)

**MA-5 SURPRISE—*Erfurth.*** (Military Service) $2.50 ($2.13)

**AA-4 U. S. MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT 1914-1959—*Larkin.*** (Aviation History Publications) $5.00 ($4.25)

**MM-37 . . . AND A FEW MARINES—*Thomason.*** (Scribner) $5.95 ($4.75)

**MM-19 HAWAII—*Michener.*** (Random House) $6.95 ($5.91)

**MM-18 ADVISE AND CONSENT—*Drury.*** (Doubleday) $5.75 ($4.89)

**MA-4 THE OLD BREED—*McMillan.*** (Infantry Journal) $6.50 ($5.53)

# The Marine Professor

By Maj R. H. Francis

"WHAT, SEND ME TO COLLEGE TO teach like one of those professors who always seem to be lost in an ivory tower?" Not an uncommon reaction from a hard charging Marine officer when duty at a Naval ROTC Unit is suggested. Many young officers feel that they must devote all their energies to mastering the fundamentals of troop leading. Duty with troops is essential in developing any officer, but he must also possess a sound academic background. Only the proper blending of scholastic and practical experience provides the necessary foundation for the well-rounded officer.

Duty at a leading college or university is a unique challenge for any officer. He is in tacit, if not actual, competition with the regular professors. But, in most cases he does well; more, he likes it. His opportunities are many. He can, by teaching, help mold the finest youth of our nation. At the same time he can broaden his academic and philosophical viewpoint by partaking of the abundant knowledge available. In return, the Marine officer offers his academic contemporaries his fund of practical experience. Equally important, he gives to these men, who wield so much influence in the development of potential officers, a better understanding of a military career.

The Marine Officer Instructor (MOI) helps select and develop regular Marine Corps officers, for which the NROTC is a major source. Let us look at how this came about. Starting with WWI, a college program was set up to provide reserve officers for the Naval service. After the war, most graduates entered the reserve without active duty. They were available for the rapid expansion of the Naval service at the outbreak of war in 1941. The NROTC Program provided the nucleus for the wartime V-12 Program with many more colleges participating.

In 1946 the expanded Naval service could no longer be supplied with regular officers by the Naval Academy alone. Congress revised the NROTC under the Holloway Plan to meet the deficit. Today, units operating in 53 colleges and universities supply roughly 1500 officers annually. By law, the Marine Corps may commission up to 16⅔ per cent as second lieutenants. The MOI scrutinizes prospective candidates to select those who can satisfy the high standards set for a Marine officer. He must remember that some day those he selects may stand beside him on the battlefield.

How about initial selection of candidates for the NROTC? Actually, it is two programs in one, each getting candidates from a different source. First, the regular program which gets its members by a nationwide examination and interview similar to Naval Academy selection, but without Congressional appointment. Many Marine officers won their educations and commissions in this manner. Once selected, they indicate a preference for the NROTC school they wish to attend. Final selection is made by the school admission officials who determine the candidates' acceptability at their school. When accepted the candidates become members of the freshman class. Except for taking required Naval Science courses, they proceed normally to qualify for a degree. Upon graduation they are commissioned in the regular service.

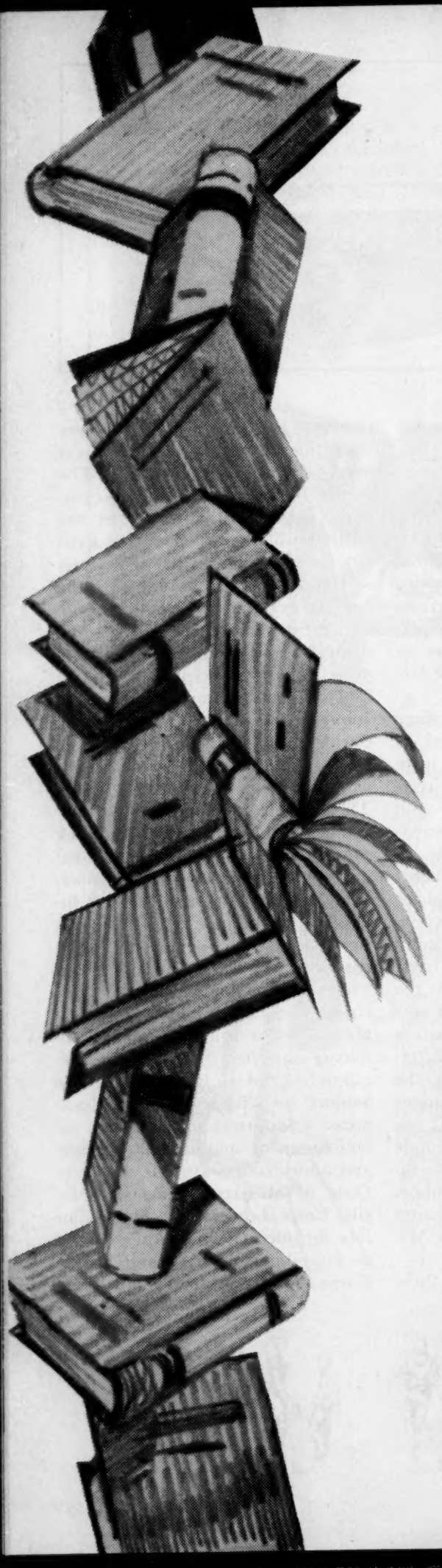
Incoming freshmen in any NROTC school who apply for admission as contract students provide a second source. The commanding officer may accept any physically and mentally qualified applicant within an assigned quota. The regular candidates are sworn into the Naval Reserve as midshipmen, while the latter candidates merely enter into a contract with the government to satisfy prescribed Naval Science curricula. For this they are assured a reserve commission. The government pays for the regular's tuition and books, and gives him a $50 monthly stipend. The contract student receives only a small subsistance allowance his last two years. In both cases uniforms and equipment for training are provided.

The Marine officer sees these students only in their junior and senior years, although he does instruct all midshipmen in drill. In their first two years all midshipmen receive two year-long Naval Science courses devoted to basic Navy subjects. The regular goes on two summer cruises, one at sea and the other a combination of aviation/amphibious training. Toward the end of the sophomore year both regular and contract midshipman may apply for the Marine Corps program. Acceptance means that they receive Marine training and are commissioned Marine lieutenants upon graduation. Application does not guarantee selection. Each record is screened and the MOI interviews them personally. The Marine Corps has an excellent opportunity to choose fine prospective officers.

Now, how does the Marine officer fit into this program specifically? As part of a predominately naval team he is the expert on drill and ceremonies, small arms training and marksmanship, and internal security. But, teaching is the essence of his duties; he devotes his greatest effort to instruction. In this he must draw upon all his knowledge and experience. The course material constitutes a fruitful and comprehensive background for the future officer. As the Marine Corps' emissary he can give these young men a true and lasting impression of the service as a career. Here is the challenge: convey the wealth of materiai to the student and get him to absorb its full import while providing that example of good leadership which these future officers will want to emulate. This great responsibility requires great effort and sincerity by the Marine officer.

The Marine students receive three one-hour periods of instruction per week throughout the academic year over a variety of subjects. The Junior course, divided into two parts, begins with studies in the evolution of the art of war in western society from the Hellenic wars to Korea. In their second term the Juniors examine the concepts contained in the writings of leading strategists and make a superficial appraisal of the principles expounded by the great military thinkers like Jomini and Mahan. In addition, during the year they devote a two-hour lab period each week to drill or to subjects like map reading. These prepare them for summer training at Quantico. This six-week summer period offers a well rounded capsule version of Basic School, stressing field work and physical fitness. The positive effect of this rigorous training demonstrates the truth of the Marine Corps' ideas on basic training, since the students' change over the summer is remarkable. They return with a new confidence and vigor; they actually begin to feel and act like Marines. The Seniors are schooled in three basic areas: a historical and doctrinal examination of amphibious warfare, and short courses in the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Marine Corps Leadership. The Senior labs include drill, practical exercises in amphibious doctrine, and Marine Corps administration. Some labs are

**Maj Francis,** a '49 graduate of the US Naval Academy, is CO, Enl. Instructor Co, Basic School, MCS, Quantico. While a Marine Officer Instructor at Yale University, NROTC Unit, from Aug '55 to June '58, he earned a Master of Arts Degree in International Relations. He believes "in the need for Marine Officers to become more aware of scholarship and its place in any officer's professional background." He wrote this article as a guide for Marines assigned to MOI duty.



## NROTC COLLEGES

### With Marine Officer Instructor Billets

AUBURN UNIVERSITY
Auburn, Ala.

BROWN UNIVERSITY
Providence, R. I.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Berkeley, Calif.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, Calif.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
Boulder, Colorado

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York, New York

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, New York

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Hanover, N. H.

DUKE UNIVERSITY
Durham, N. C.

GEORGIA TECH.
Atlanta, Ga.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Cambridge, Mass.

HOLY CROSS
Worcester, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
Moscow, Idaho

ILLINOIS INST. OF TECHNOLOGY
Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Urbana, Ill.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE
Ames, Iowa

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
Lawrence, Kansas

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
Louisville, Ky.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
Milwaukee, Wis.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
Oxford, Ohio

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor, Mich.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Minneapolis, Minn.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
University, Miss.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
Columbia, Mo.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
Lincoln, Neb.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque, N. M.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA
Chapel Hill, N. C.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
Evanston, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
South Bend, Ind.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Columbus, Ohio

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
Norman, Okla.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
Corvallis, Ore.

PENN. STATE UNIVERSITY
University Park, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF PENN.
Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton, N. J.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Lafayette, Ind.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INST.
Troy, N. Y.

RICE INSTITUTE
Houston, Texas

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
Rochester, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF S. CAROLINA
Columbia, S. C.

UNIVERSITY OF SO. CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, Calif.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
Stanford, Calif.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
Austin, Texas

TUFTS COLLEGE
Medford, Mass.

TULANE UNIVERSITY
New Orleans, La.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
Salt Lake City, Utah

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tenn.

VILLANOVA COLLEGE
Villanova, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Charlottesville, Va.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
Seattle, Wash.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Madison, Wis.

YALE UNIVERSITY
New Haven, Conn.

set aside to discuss personal matters which might face a new lieutenant on reporting for duty.

The Bureau of Naval Personnel controls all instruction through periodically revised curricula which lay out the course outline. The Marine Corps establishes the subject matter and works out the details. The Bureau provides all text and reference books, plus training aids to assist the instructor. The instructor must develop the courses to fit his students and also to express his own assessment of the subject. The students appreciate the unique position of the Marine officer on the school faculty. Although most officers possess limited educational preparation for their task, their practical experience coupled with their acquired versatility provides good background material from which to draw. This alone will not insure success, since a course made up mainly of "sea stories" will soon bore college students. The reference material must be digested thoroughly and lesson plans prepared carefully if the curriculum is to be put across successfully. The MOI will suceed in reaching his students only if they have confidence in what he says. The average college man quickly recognizes the fraud of inadequate and sloppy preparation. Unlike the more formal instruction customary in the Marine Corps Schools, time permits neither rehearsal nor perfection of delivery. Actually much more probably is accomplished by establishing an informal rapport in the classroom. Once the instructor becomes accustomed to the routine, he may inaugurate innovations. For instance, outside reading assignments will broaden the scope and stature of the course, Oral campaign reports stimulate student interest while serving to give the student experience in giving instruction. Term papers reveal the depth and quality of a student's appreciation of the courses as well as stimulate interest in writing monographs. These are only a few of the ways an MOI can improve the quality of his classes.

There is no "typical" NROTC Unit since schools differ in educational philosophy, organization, method of operation, and attitude toward the program. The physical plant varies considerably. Some units occupy buildings specifically designed for their use; others are dispersed over the campus. The unit's character changes periodically since close staff working relationships allow each member's personality to exert a strong influence. The transfer of several key people usually results in a complete transformation in the unit's character.

A standard T/O of seven officers is broken down this way: a commanding officer, usually a Navy captain, has the additional title of Professor of Naval Science as department head in the school organization; an executive officer, ordinarily a Navy commander; four junior Navy officers for each of the four Naval Science courses; and the Marine Officer Instructor, either a major or a captain. In eight units the commanding officer is a Marine colonel; in eight others the executive officer is a lieutenant colonel. There are enlisted assistants and civil service office personnel to handle the administrative details. Although facilities differ, each school provides office space, classrooms, storage areas, a large laboratory for naval gunnery classes, an armory for rifle storage, and a drill field.

As drill officers, the MOI and his sergeant assistant conduct five periods each, in the fall and spring. Each unit usually holds an annual spring review. Some have crack drill platoons which compete locally. The senior midshipmen give most of the basic drill instruction and command the battalion under Marine supervision. Although time is a vital factor, the midshipmen grasp fundamentals quickly. Much is accomplished in the few available periods.

The Marine staff runs the rifle and pistol teams. The sergeant acts as mentor. In many cases units achieve a high degree of proficiency, with the team taking local honors. Although the keenest competition results from shoulder to shoulder matches, the midshipmen take satisfaction in winning postal matches which constitute the bulk of the year's shooting.

The MOI acts as on-campus representative for the nearby Officer Selection Officer (OSO), assisting in procuring candidates for the PLC and OCC. The NROTC and PLC Programs complement each other in the common aim of providing officers. The MOI arranges publicity, student interviews, and handles preliminary administrative matters. This allows the OSO to process candidates easily during his periodic visits to the campus.

Duty at a civilian college is usually a new experience for the Marine officer. At first he may feel reluctant to join this new society. He may experience feelings of haughty superiority mixed with apprehension brought on by the rather singular manner in which the academic world operates. Accustomed to the distinct chain of command with well defined sectors of responsibility, he may find it difficult to acclimate himself in an organization which functions on individual tastes and preferences. But, if he joins in, accepts this world and tries to appreciate its values, he will soon find himself happily integrated.

In time the Marine officer recognizes the importance of the rugged individualism which characterizes the faculties of our colleges and universities. He realizes that, even with nebulous command relationships, a definite order exists. This guides the conduct of learning as surely as that in any military unit. A respect for the academic way of life and the vital role schools play in our country's development grows through continued personal contact. A deeper, fuller appreciation of the scholar's function in society impresses most people on this duty. In many ways it provides a significant step in an officer's career development. He must meet it half way. If he does, the rewards are immeasurable and of lasting value for the remainder of his life. USMC

# OBSERVATION POST

**This department is for new, constructive ideas. They may be controversial; they must be short. Payment at regular rates on publication. Maximum, 60 dollars.**

## Match Ammo Makes Comeback

**By Maj. E. W. Gleason**

THE FIELD HAT ISN'T ALL THAT'S making a comeback on rifle ranges.

M-1 shooters at the Marine Corps Matches this month (6-11 June) are using ammo almost identical to that used in the '03 Springfield before WWII.

Development of this ammo goes back to WWI. When the US entered the war standard service load for .30 cal rifle and machine gun was a 150-grain, flat base bullet with muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second. Maximum range was about 3,500 yards. It wasn't enough. Items: A tactical employment of machine guns was long range harassing or interdiction fire on road junctions, assembly areas.

The enemy had guns that could shoot 5,000 yards.

To match these needs Army Ordnance came up with a new load which had a 172-grain bullet w/tapered base (boattail). Its muzzle velocity was 2,640 feet per second; its maximum range, 5,500 yards.

This new load was labeled: Cartridge, Cal. .30, Ball, M-1. It became the standard service load from 1926 until 1938.

The M-1 load was hard on barrels, costly, produced more recoil. It had one great virtue: superb accuracy at long ranges. This was the load used at ranges from Quantico to Shanghai, and in the National Matches at Camp Perry.

For many reasons the 150-grain flat base bullet again became the standard load in 1939 (presently known as Cartridge, Caliber .30, Ball, M-2). For most purposes M-2 ammo is completely satisfactory but when accuracy, at all ranges from 200 to 1000 yards, is the major goal, the 150 grain M-2 bullet doesn't come up to the 172-grain boattail bullet.

The performance differential between the two bullets is due to the great weight and better streamlining of the 172-grain boattail. These give it a better trajectory, less time of flight from rifle to target at all ranges beyond 400 yards. The 172 grain boattail bullet is also more resistant to wind drift than is the 150-grain flat base bullet.

The following table shows advantages of the boattail bullet over the flat base (both fired from 24 inch barrels):

| | Flat Base 150 gr. Bullet | Boattail 172 gr. Bullet |
|---|---|---|
| **Velocity Feet per Second** | | |
| Muzzle | 2700 | 2640 |
| 200 yards | 2267 | 2310 |
| 500 yards | 1664 | 1885 |
| 1000 yards | 990 | 1230 |
| **Time of Flight In Seconds** | | |
| 200 yards | .25 | .25 |
| 500 yards | .70 | .67 |
| 1000 yards | 1.91 | 1.70 |
| **Elevation Required In Minutes of Angle** | | |
| 200 yards | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| 500 yards | 15.8 | 14.3 |
| 1000 yards | 48.0 | 38.0 |
| **Wind Movement In Inches (10 MPH—90 Degrees)** | | |
| 200 yards | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| 500 yards | 24.0 | 17.0 |
| 1000 yards | 115.0 | 69.0 |

Frankford Arsenal resumed manufacture of match ammunition in 1956 when the need for large-scale production of highly accurate .30 caliber ammo became apparent. It's designated: Cartridge, Ball, Caliber .30, Match Type, M-79. US MC

415 S. Horne St.
Oceanside, Calif.

**A Better Way . . .**

## To Fire the 3.5

**By ASSgt M. J. Monaco**

FIRING THE 3.5-IN ROCKET LAUNCHER in cold weather (below 38°) is tough on the gunner. Due to incomplete combustion tiny particles of propellant are blasted backward with tremendous force. Without protection, the gunner gets it right in the face. The mask now used protects the face but limits vision. Also, in cold weather, goggles crack. Here's a better way:

Frame a piece of plexiglass (see cut) with aluminum strips. Attach a piece of web strap to two rifle swivels riveted to frames, add snaps. Strap shield to front barrel of 3.5, one inch from coupling. Result: Wide angle vision, protection for face and trigger finger. Blueprint sent on request. US MC

H&S Co, SDT
MCS, Quantico

### A BETTER WAY

What's your better way? How about passing it along to the rest of the Corps? We'll pay for your field expedient, device, idea or what-have-you. Send to Gazette, Box 1844, Quantico, Virginia.

**A Better Way . . .**

# To make that Report

**By Capt. R. B. Morrisey**

Today's businessman dictates his memos, letters and reports while driving, in bed or drinking a martini in his favorite lounge. This practice has become SOP in our fast-paced era.

Why shouldn't a unit commander dictate his vital combat reports as events occur? He is an executive in a strenuous business.

This new and efficient practice could be a boon to the battle leader. We can arm him with a simple means for storing details and data on a plastic ribbon, not in his head.

Required: a portable, compact tape recorder. Such a device is available now.

A post WWII innovation, the recorder is an electronic marvel with a potential not fully discovered. These self-contained transistor units can be carried with more ease than a service .45.

Major drawback: cost. Its many advantages outweigh this factor.

More than a few commanders find it difficult to put all pertinent details into concise, comprehensive reports. During the crux of battle, they do not have time to keep a detailed list of events. Later, they must call on memory, scribbled notes, or sketchy reports to compile the combat action report. This invites error despite efforts and intentions.

Simply turning on a small tape recorder is a better way. It would register all conversation, observations, orders and instructions with complete accuracy —as they occur.

Later, the blow-by-blow account could be played back. The commander may edit, delete or add more info. He can then send his report either on tape or transcribed.

Security of taped info presents no more of a problem than uncoded written material. The tape can be de-magnetized, cleared and re-used; it burns.

Placed near telephone or radio receiver, it records both sides of a conversation.

This recorder can be durably constructed, easily maintained and tailored to almost any specifications. Operation is easy and inexpensive with unlimited potential.

A glance at some combat reports now in the Corps' historic archives will verify the need for more complete reporting by unit commanders. The tape recorder, however, might result in some lengthy dissertations, but wouldn't it be better to have an excess of details, than not enough?

US MC
Div Info
HQMC

**A Better Way . . .**

# To Train With the LMG

**By Capt C. B. Gartrell**

THE REMOTE FIRING ADAPTER (RFA) is a device attached to the M1919A4 LMG. RFA equipped guns can be fired with the gunner up to 75 yds. away.

This device proved effective in public demonstrations by Reservists of Ogden, Utah's 45th Rifle Co., USMCR. It lends a realistic effect in mock attacks and ensures safety to personnel.

The idea is mine. Final product: a result of the ingenuity of AMSgt Wilber E. Bowman. Its design is simple and

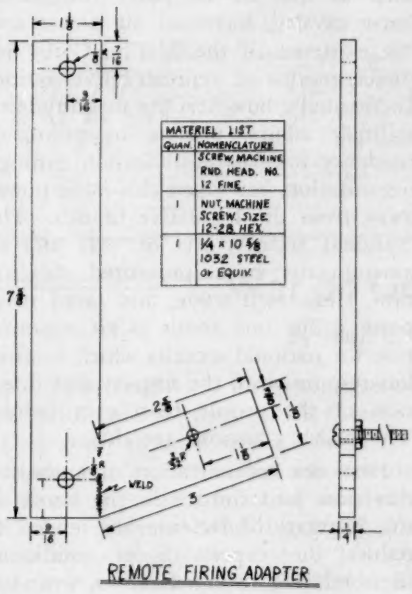

MATERIEL LIST
QUAN. NOMENCLATURE
1 SCREW, MACHINE RND. HEAD. NO. 12 FINE
1 NUT, MACHINE SCREW SIZE 12-28 HEX
1 1/4 x 10 5/8 1052 STEEL or EQUIV.
WELD
REMOTE FIRING ADAPTER

**Figure 1**

can be made from scrap at no cost to the government. No modifications to the M1919A4 required.

The original concept was for use in mock attack demonstrations. RFA permits greater scope in planning tactical demonstrations.

Figure 1 is a scale drawing of the RFA and list of material required. To install the RFA:

1. Move elevating-traversing mechanism to reverse position.
2. Remove left traversing screw lock nut, then
   a) Put 5/16" washer next to elevating screw yoke.
   b) Install RFA.
   c) Put on another 5/16" washer.
   d) Replace traversing screw lock nut.
   e) Tighten lock nut so there is no drag on RFA when moved.
   f) Insure that the Mechanical Trigger Finger is under trigger of the LMG. (When RFA is moved to the first position the mechanical trigger finger trips the trigger.)
3. Attach helical spring. One end to MTF, loop under traversing bar of tripod and secure loose end to the MTF.
4. Attach firing cable (lanyard) to hole in long arm of RFA.

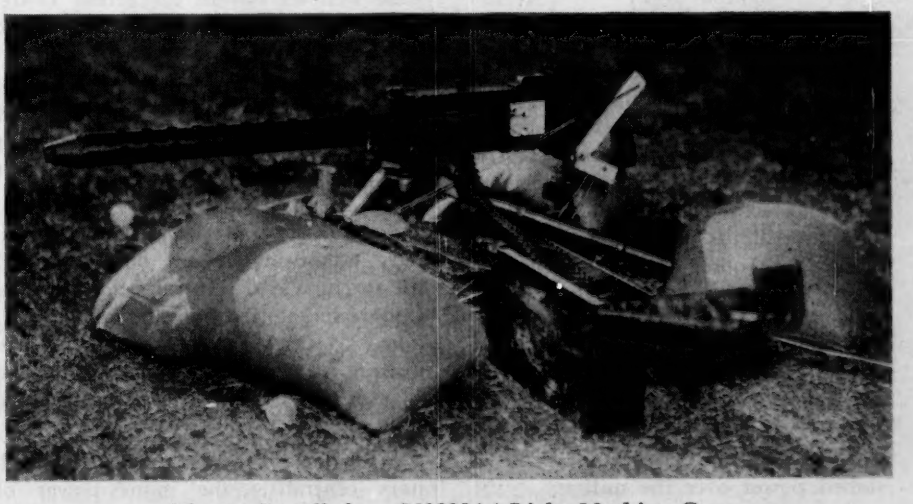
You are now ready to fire by remote control.

Before firing, check:

1. Proper tension on helical spring. Adjust to permit MTF 1/16th to 1/8th" clearance when in ready position.
2. Test for proper headspace.
3. Dig pocket under gun for expended casings.
4. Dry fire gun, using the lanyard, to insure proper functioning of RFA.

NOTE: If the RFA fails to return to the ready, shorten the spring, use lighter materials for lanyard or adjust lanyard so friction from ground is reduced.

US MC
45th Rifle Co USMCR
Ogden, Utah



**Adapter Installed on M1919A4 Light Machine Gun**

# OBSERVATION POST CONTINUED

## Centralization of Power

**By LtCol W. L. Bates, Jr.**

ARNOLD TOYNBEE'S RECENT ARTICLE, *Democratic Control in a Totalitarian Age* (GAZETTE: Feb '60), was couched in general terms, but its concepts have a direct application to Marines today—as professional military men *and* as citizens.

Toynbee pointed out that all present day governments increasingly engage in direct relationships with their citizens. These relationships extend from compulsory schooling to old age benefits. Many relate to performing or paying for functions of the national defense.

This great increase in governing means a centralization of power—a growth toward totalitarianism—in all states, no matter how democratic their constitutions. Toynbee notes the further danger that the process of governing has become so complex that it resists understanding and management by the people. He states his fear that the ordinary citizen is losing faith in himself as an important and influential part of the state. This last in itself, is, a significant step toward the abdication of power by the people—a condition precedent to a totalitarian system.

But how does this apply to us?

One might say that a danger point in the surge toward centralization has been reached when the ordinary citizen no longer feels that he can understand and manage his national military establishment—that he must depend on the "professionals" to do it for him. The converse would also be true; the military would feel that the democratic process no longer applies to it and that its overall direction and control was not to be determined by resolution of views, but by decree.

History shows how the citizens have managed their military establishments. The people first gained and exercised the power to manage their government through electing representatives who set legislative limits on the power of the monarch, or other executive. The legislative and executive branches of government have fought long and bitterly over the question as to who had the ultimate power. In this conflict, control of the military has often been decisive. As the people (through their legislation) gained power, they inevitably assumed power over the military.

Our own Constitution reflects this conflict. The Congress has the power to create and maintain forces; the President has the power to employ them. The legislature deals with the strength, composition, organization, and regulation of the national military establishment. Many times matters of strategy, such as the use of tanks instead of horse cavalry, increased air power and the existence of the Marine Corps are direct results of representative action. Increasingly, however, the magnitude of military affairs, plus a basic human tendency toward centralization through organization, has taken this basic power away from the legislative branch. The National Security Act of 1947 and its amendments have prevented duplication, eliminated waste, and saved manpower. But one result is an organization for national security which is much less responsive to the inquiry and direction of the people than ever before. The primary reasons are these:

*First,* the concentration of authority, direction, and control in the hands of the Secretary of Defense has tended to reduce the expression of conflicting ideas relating to organization, weapons, and strategy by knowledgeable military and civilian officials. Unless the people and their representatives know the variances of professional opinion, they can make no choice, thus cannot control.

*Second,* this same concentration of power almost inevitably leads to the adoption of a single and rigid military strategy. The dangers of such a course were well set out in the recent Craig-Challener article, *Democracy and the General Staff.* (GAZETTE: Sep '59).

*Third,* the increasing importance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff—most particularly, the Chairman of the JCS—is a tremendously important factor in both of the first two.

*Fourth,* the centralization of the military establishment has been reflected in an increased centralization of the Congressional interest in military affairs. With fewer representatives inquiring into affairs of greater scope, the span of their attention has become more limited.

*Fifth,* more centralization of the military centralizes the money-power of $40,000,000,000 a year. This is a political and economic factor of great importance to the nation. Yet, the ability of the Congress to control these expenditures diminishes from year to year.

It would seem clear from the above that the people have less control over the national military effort than they have ever had before. They have given up the control willingly, perhaps, but it is doubtful that they realized the full implications of what they were doing. Toynbee does.

Toynbee indicates that further abdication of popular responsibility is inevitable unless the citizen is again willing and feels capable of influencing his government. In our own fields as military men and as citizens we should not hesitate to speak our full and honest opinions and convictions on the centralization of power in the military and the government as a whole, and the danger which it poses to our existence as a democracy. USMC

MCEC
MCS, Quantico, Va.

**A Better Way . . .**

## To Color Contour Maps

**By Maj. D. V. McCloskey**

BENEFITS OF "LAYER-TINTING" contour maps have long been realized. But if you have ever "layer-tinted" one using colored pencils you probably thought twice before doing it again. Now you can color contour any size map in a matter of minutes with better results than a pencil colored map.

Tools: Food coloring and some cotton swabs. These take the place of colored pencils. Then, depending on the scale and contour interval of your map, proceed as in the traditional method. Select four successive ranges of elevations. Select your color chart.

Example: on a 1:50,000 map of fairly mountainous terrain, with a 50-ft contour interval, excellent effects are achieved by using a different color for each 200-ft change in elevation. Military texts recommend using no more than four colors, leaving the uncolored portion of the map representing lowest elevations. You will find the food colors dry rapidly, are easy to manipulate, and wash off hands quickly.

Reminder: buy your own food colors instead of using your wife's. This avoids strife in the kitchen. USMC

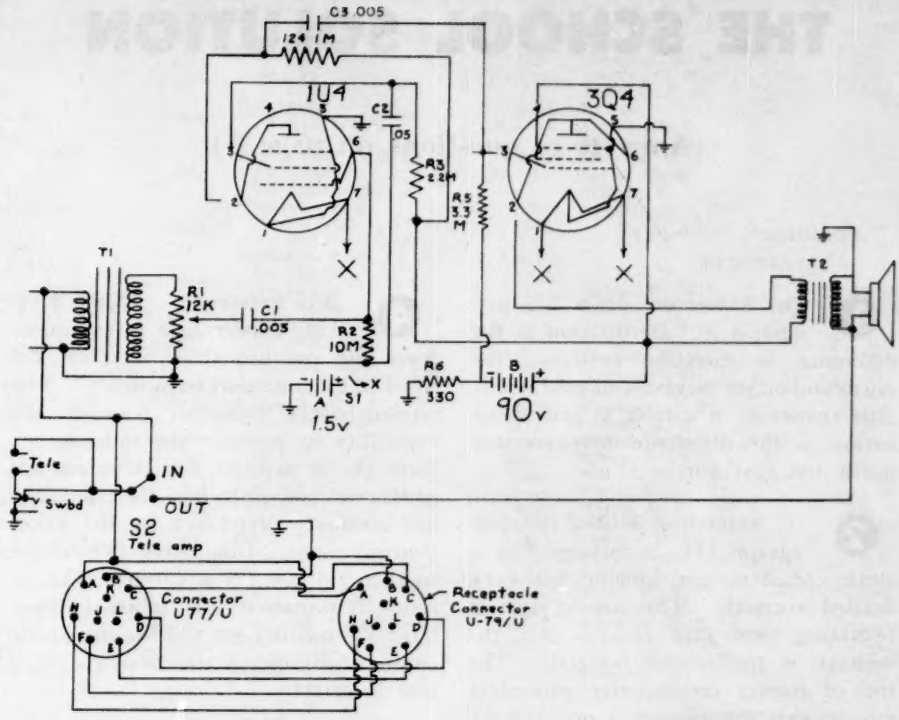
107 Foster Place
Woodbridge, Va.

**A Better Way . . .**

# To Communicate

**By Capt. F. J. Murray**

IN MANY UNITS (FSCC, FDC, OPERAtions Sections) it's often desirable for more than one person to hear an incoming radio or telephone message. There is no readily available audio amplifier which will receive inputs simultaneously or individually from a pack radio, field telephone or switchboard. At least there's none at battery/company level where I think an audio amplifier is particularly useful. Here's an idea for a homemade amplifier: →




In use, the radio input cable is connected to the audio receptacle of a field radio, and both units switched on. Audio output is then amplified and fed to the loudspeaker. A receptacle is provided on the amplifier. A handset may be connected to this the same as if it was connected to the audio receptacle on the radio. For use with a field telephone, a short lead is connected from the binding posts on the telephone (L2 and Bat-) to the binding posts on the amplifier. This amplifies both sides of the conversation. For use with a switchboard, a jack on the amplifier takes the switchboard plug, and feeds the loudspeaker.

The amplifier circuit (standard two-stage R-C audio amplifier) allows for a variety of inputs. Other advantages:

- Modest power equipments (150ma @ 1.5v and 14ma @ 90v.)
- It may be used with R&D comm gear (PRC-22, URC-22), precluding costly modifications later.
- Parts are available in any radio shop.

The circuit consists of two tubes, a 1U4 voltage amplifier and a 3Q4 power amplifier. The three inputs drive an input transformer (standard 3.2 ohm output transformer reversed) across the secondary. R1 acts as a volume control, feeding the grid of the 1U4. Signal voltage is amplified and fed through a resistance-capacitance coupling network to the 3Q4. Here it is amplified again and fed to the output transformer which drives the loudspeaker. Power is furnished by a BA 270/U. Carrying case can be a .30 or .50 cal hinged ammo box.

US MC


**Artillery Demonstration Btry**
**SDT, MCS, Quantico, Va.**


# War on Gobbledygook!

**By Maj. E. J. Markham, Jr.**

YOUR COMMENTS ON GOBBLEDYGOOK extend beyond the pages of the GAZETTE. They apply to the Corps as a whole.

Ours is a hard-charging organization. It is noted for its functional simplicity. It takes pride in travelling light. Yet it labors under a tremendous burden: words. A burden of (you said it) gobbledygook.

Our packs are bulging with orders and directives. Orders are becoming longer and longer. Orders are becoming more and more complicated. Orders are becoming next to impossible to interpret.

Existence of such orders attests to a grave error. We are letting the administrative 'tail' wag the operational 'dog.' Order writing has become an end in itself. Some justify their existence by their ability to write them; others by their ability to interpret them.

Too many take advantage of their positions to unload their intellect on the troops. Each order is accepted as a challenge by the writer to plumb the depths of his literary powers of expression. Sentences become paragraphs. Paragraphs become chapters. A one syllable word is seldom used if a longer one can be found to replace it.

Such writers make a mockery of the English language. They take simple, vivid, concise words and fracture them. They distort. They combine. They add on.

Worse still, they come to a point where they can no longer operate within the limits of the English language. They invent new words. They build a vocabulary of their own. When this vocabulary is large enough, they follow the example of our society and start a new profession.

Must this be?

Do we need a volume the size of the Los Angeles telephone directory before we can hit the beach?

*Let us hope not!*

It is time to bring these practices to a screeching halt. It is time to return to the limits of the English language. It is time to make war on gobbledygook!

The GAZETTE's reader discomfort index is our weapon. The following six steps provide the means to destroy the enemy.

Step 1—Cut down on orders and directives. Write one only if it is absolutely necessary.

Step 2—If one must be written, make it as simple and concise as possible.

Step 3—Average no more than 15 words per sentence.

Step 4—Average no more than 10% polysyllable words.

Step 5—Use no words that can't be found in a standard English dictionary.

Step 6—Use no military terms that can't be found in a standard dictionary of military terms.

The time is now. Let's make war on gobbledygook!

US MC


**224 Darby Street**
**Fairfax, Va.**

# THE SCHOOL SOLUTION

**(Answers to questions on page 8)**

**1** (b) Reference: MCS 2-2, paragraph 31. Declination is the difference in direction between true north and either magnetic or grid north, thus answer b. is correct as grid declination is the difference between true north and grid north.

**2** (c) Reference: MCS 2-109, paragraph 111. A message that is clear, complete, and concise has been drafted correctly. The use of correct operating procedure ensures that the message is transmitted correctly. The use of correct cryptocenter procedure ensures that the message is properly encoded. Authentication is used to ensure that a message has been originated by an authorized source.

**3** (b) Reference: MCS 3-2, paragraph 8a.

**4** (b) Reference: MCS 3-9A. The answer is a direct quote from the provisional T/O. The key word in this question is "primary." The reconnaissance battalion possesses the capability to perform the missions set forth in (a) and (c), but these are not primary missions. In fact, these missions are normally performed by the Force Reconnaissance Company. Therefore, neither (a) nor (c) is correct. The division reconnaissance battalion does not have a capability for pathfinding operations, which means that answer (d) is also incorrect.

**5** (c) and (d) Reference: SM-80, paragraphs 80, 82, 83, and 84. The missions of both the 8-inch howitzer battery and the heavy artillery rocket battery are to provide mobile atomic and non-atomic artillery support. The 155mm howitzer battery and the 155mm gun battery do not have capabilities for delivery of nuclear warheads.

**6** (b), (c) and (f) Reference: TIP (J)4, paragraph 16f (2). (a) not selected because other than dominant terrain can be assigned; for example, road junctions, towns, etc. (d) not selected because seizure of an objective should not result in loss of momentum of attack, and units should continue attack to next objective. (e) not selected because the number of objectives selected should be the minimum necessary to carry out the plan of attack.

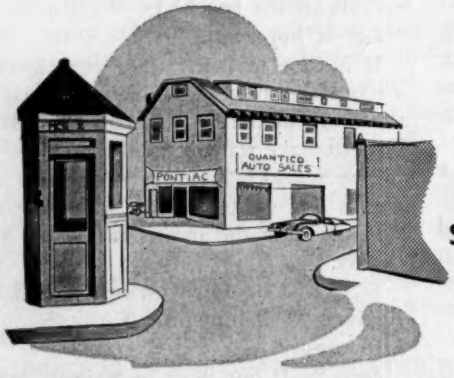
**7** (b) Reference: TIP (ARM)2, paragraph 7c. The battalion commander controls the fires of his batteries; organic, attached, or reinforcing. He establishes a fire direction center/fire support coordination center within the supported infantry regiment and battalion command posts, thus facilitating close and rapid coordination of fire support with the scheme of maneuver.

**8** (b) Reference: FM 31-72, paragraph 86. Because of its relative versatility, self sufficiency, and mobility under the conditions imposed by mountain operations, infantry will play the dominant role. Weather and terrain conditions tend to reduce the effectiveness of supporting arms.

**9** (b) Reference: TIP(J)4, paragraph 18h and i. Planning for reorganization and consolidation must begin with the planning of the attack.

**10** (b) Reference: MCS 1-1, paragraphs 160j and 1; TIP(ADM)-4, paragraph 15b. In the initial ship-to-shore movement of the Division CP the secondary command group will displace ashore prior to the main command group. This is done in order to permit the secondary command group to establish itself ashore preparatory to assuming control. On order of the Commanding General, the secondary command group assumes control over operations, thus permitting the main command group to land and establish itself ashore. This assures continuous command and control. The administrative CP, being non-tactical in nature, must await echelonment ashore until such time as the tactical elements have uncovered sufficient real estate to provide reasonable assurance that the Admin CP will be able to perform its functions without interference from the enemy.


**Quantico Auto Sales Inc.**




Nick Katsarellis, Pres.
C. Ralph Ford, V.P.
Quantico, Va.
Trojan 5-2105

Serving the Marine Corps at the same location for 40 years

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- *Going Overseas?* Don't let your car depreciate. Turn it in now! Get today's market value on the purchase of a new car when you return.
- *Overseas Now*—Write us about a factory delivery package on a new car when you return.

**Pontiac ★ Lark ★ Vauxhall**

Sales and Quality Service
★ Bank-rate Auto Financing ★
Home of Safety-Check Used Cars

## General Officers

### Retired

**Shell, G. R.** 30Jun
MCRD PISC

### Deaths, Retired

**Macklin, J. D.** 22Apr
Lockbourne AFB Hos

## Colonels

### Temporary Promotions

**Bonner, W. R.** May
**Clarke, H. D.** May
**Elliott, B. H.** May
**Miller, R. D.** May
**Olson, M. R.** May

### Temporary Promotions, Reserve

**Andre, D. C.** May
**Benjamin, R. F.** Apr
**Bisgard, A. N.** Apr
**Dilworth, R.** Apr
**Farkas, D. E.** Apr
**Finch, J. H.** Apr
**Graves, J. W.** Apr
**Gray, C. D.** Apr
**Hiner, H. L.** Apr
**Kunz, C. W.** Apr
**Lahey, J. H.** Apr
**Livingston, D. K.** Apr
**Migliore, J. L.** May
**Miller, J. M.** Apr
**Murphy, K. E.** Apr
**Olson, M. E.** Apr
**Payne, F. M.** Apr
**Roberts, W. C.** Apr
**Schechter, I.** Apr
**Schmid, R. C.** Apr
**Simpson, W. A.** Apr
**Slezak, L. F.** Apr
**Smathers, G. A.** Apr
**Swanson, B. J.** Apr

### Transfers

**Allen, A. H.** 9908
Fr MCSC Albany 5Jun
To MCRD PISC

**Anderson, J. A.** 9906
Fr Ofc CNO WDJun
To FMFLant

**Anderson, E. E.** 9907
Fr AWC Carlisle Pa WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Appleyard, J. O.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Atkinson, C.** 9907
Fr CinCSouth 10Jun
To HQMC

**Atkinson, W. H.** 9906
Fr HQMC WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Barnes, W. E.** 9906
Fr 12th MCRRD WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Boehm, H. C.** 9906
Fr NWC NPT
To MB NTC GLakes By15Jul

**Campbell, W. R.** 9907
Fr Stf Ofc Of JCS 20Jun
To MCAS Kaneohe

**Capehart, W. C.** 9906
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To MB NB NorVa

**Church, R. B.** 9908
Fr MCSC Barstow WDJun
To ICAF WashDC

**Clasen, W. E.** 9907
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To HQMC

**Cokin, M. G.** 9906
Fr Nav War Col WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Colmer, P. R.** 9906
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To ICAF WashDC By25Jul

**Croizat, V. J.** 9906
Fr NWC WashDC WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Dalton, H. G.** 9907
Fr MCAAS Beaufort WDJun
To HQMC

**Davis, R. G.** 9906
Fr NWC WashDC WDJun
To CinCEur

**Doyle, E. J.** 9907
Fr MCAS Kaneohe WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Elwood, H. M.** 9907
Fr 1stMAW
To Stf Ofc Of JCS By15Jun

**Figley, R. E.** 9907
Fr MARTC NAS Glen WDJun
To ICAF Ft McNair

**Fisher, A. W.** 9907
Fr HQMC 10Jun
To 2dMAW

**Fitzgerald, P. A.** 9906
Fr ICAF WashDC WDJun
To SandiaB N Mex

**Fowler, G. T.** 9906
Fr Nav War Col WDJun
To PhibTraComPac

**Gayle, G. D.** 9906
Fr NWC WashDC WDJun
To USFor Japan

**Hawkins, J.** 9906
Fr NWC NPT
To MCS Quant By15Jul

**Hitt, W. H.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Hudgins, L. E.** 9906
Fr Ofc Of CNO OP34 WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Killen, G. W.** 9906
Fr ArmyWarCol Pa WDJun
To Ofc Of JCS

**Lattimer, H. C.** 9906
Fr DASA WashDC 30Jun
To FMFLant

**Lawrence, H.** 9907
Fr NWC NPT WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Leonard, J. P.** 9906
Fr ICAF WashDC
To HQMC By5Jul

**Magee, J. C.** 9906
Fr NWC NPT WDJun
To AFSC NorVa

**Maloney, E. S.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 15thNavDist

**Marsh, W. H.** 9906
Fr AWC Carlisle Pa WDJun
To FMFPac

**McDonough, R. C.** 9906
Fr NWC NPT WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Metzger, L.** 9906
Fr NWC WashDC WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Mickey, R. S.** 9907
Fr NWC WashDC WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Moss, R. I.** 9906
Fr LanForTraUPac 1Jun
To MCS Quant

**Narter, G. G.** 9906
Fr ArmyWarCol Pa WDJun
To Ofc Of JCS

**Nelson, S. J.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**O'Connor, T. J.** 9907
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To MARTC NAS Mpls

**Pais, W. P.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant 1Jun
To Ofc Of CNO OP34

**Pollock, D. C.** 9906
Fr Arlington Va WDJun
To Stf Ofc Of JCS

**Porter, F. R.** 9907
Fr HQMC WDJun
To MARTC NAS JAX

**Reid, L. D.** 9906
Fr NWC NPT WDJun
To FMFPac

**Rentsch, J. E.** 9906
Fr NWC NPT
To FMFLant By15Jul

**Reynaud, J. S.** 9908
Fr ICAF WashDC WDJun
To MCSA Phila

**Ruud, R. H.** 9906
Fr MCB CamPen 20Jun
To HQMC

**Ryan, M. P.** 9906
Fr HQMC 1Jun
To MCRD PISC

**Sabol, S. V.** 9906
Fr FMFLant 1Jun
To HQMC

**Schatzel, D.** 9906
Fr FMFPac 1Jun
To MB NS SFran

**Schwenke, C. R.** 9906
Fr 1stMarDiv
To HQMC By25Jul

**Simpson, O. R.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant 20Jun
To NROTC Duke Univ

**Smoak, T. A.** 9906
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To Tengan Okinawa

**Somers, C. W.** 9907
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To CNATRA

**Stacy, A. R.** 9907
Fr MARTC NAS Glen WDJun
To MCAF Santa Ana

**Wallace, R. W.** 9906
Fr 15thNavDist 20Jun
To MCB CamPen

**Ward, W. C.** 9906
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Welch, C. H.** 9907
Fr 2dMAW 20Jun
To HQMC

**Wilkinson, A. M.** 9906
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To Ofc CNO

**Williamson, H. H.** 9907
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To AirFMFPac

**Williams, M. C.** 9906
Fr FMFPac 1Jun
To MB NS SDiego

**Williams, F. W.** 9907
Fr 2dMAW 1Jun
To HQMC

**York, H. A.** 9907
Fr NWC NPT WDJun
To 1stMAW

### Retired

**Bigler, J. C.** 9906
2dMAW 30Jun

**Brower, J. H.** 9906
MCRD SDiego 30Jun

**Carney, E. B.** 9907
MCAF Santa Ana 30Jun

**Carroll, G. N.** 9906
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Clark, L. B.** 9907
HQMC 30Jun

**Damke, K. A.** 9906
MCB CamLej 30Jun

**Davis, L. K.** 9907
MCAAS Yuma 30Jun

**Davis, J. M.** 9906
5thMCRRD 30Jun

**Delano, L. H.** 9907
AirFMFLant 30Jun

**Fry, E. W.** 9906
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Gallagher, F. E.** 9906
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Groves, G. P.** 9906
Stf ComPhibTraComPac 30Jun

**Holmes, M. D.** 9906
LanForTraUPac 30Jun

**Hughes, R. D.** 9907
AirFMFPac 30Jun

**Kerby, K. D.** 9907
OSD Pentagon 30Jun

**Longley, C. M.** 7331
2dMAW 30Jun

**Marks, A. H.** 9906
HQMC 30Jun

**McCormick, W. S.** 9906
MB NB NorVa 30Jun

**McGill, W. N.** 9906
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Metze, A. F.** 9906
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Noon, T. J.** 9907
MCAB West 30Jun

**Parks, W. F.** 9906
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Pottinger, W. K.** 9907
MCAS CherPt 30Jun

**Price, E. O.** 9906
MB NS SDiego 30Jun

**Ruffin, G. C.** 9906
HQMC 30Jun

**Short, W. T.** 9908
HQMC 30Jun

**Speckman, P. J.** 9906
MCB CamLej 30Jun

**Turton, H. J.** 9906
MB NSA Ft Meade Md 30Jun

**Vadnais, H. W.** 9906
MCB CamLej 30Jun

**Wilbur, J. T.** 9906
MarPac 30Jun

### Recent Command and Staff Assignments

**Clark, J. H.,** Sta Mgt Engineer, MCAS CherPt
**Clark, R. W.,** CO, MCAS El Toro
**Freeley, J. A.,** Asst C/S G-2, and Sta Insp, MCAS CherPt
**Helmer, W. R.,** CO 9thMar, 3dMar Div
**Stallings, R. L.,** G-1 3dMarDiv

## Lieutenant Colonels

### Permanent Promotions

**Tant, S. C.** Apr
**Utz, J. W.** Apr

### Temporary Promotions

**Austen, P. N.** May
**Barber, W. E.** May
**Barnhill, C. O.** May
**Carter, D. V.** May
**Dellamano, A. F.** May
**Feliton, J. A.** May
**Gray, R. C.** May
**Guss, W. P.** May
**Hemstad, R. S.** May
**Hepler, F. M.** May
**Johnson, J. K.** May
**Keller, K. T.** May
**Leogue, J. J.** May
**Millenbine, O. E.** May
**Ross, J. D.** May
**Sevier, C. B.** May
**Wailes, E. A.** May

### Temporary Promotions, Reserve

**Baker, R. W.** May
**Brazeal, D. O.** May
**Bruce, V. W.** May
**Dean, J. L.** Apr
**Forrest, S. M.** May
**Kehoe, P. M.** May
**Kennedy, J. N.** May
**Knudson, C. E.** May
**Leaper, J. W.** May
**McMahon, R.** May
**Miller, S. N.** May
**Milt, J. W.** May
**Morin, J. M.** May
**Morris, G. C.** May
**Petrino, A. R.** May
**Pinnow, D. R.** May
**Rice, C. N.** May
**Scherer, I.** May
**Smith, R. L.** May
**Stokoe, O. E.** Apr
**Suddarth, P. D.** May
**Thompson, C. M.** May
**Van Vooren, J. P.** May
**Ward, W. W.** May

### Transfers

**Adams, A. L.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Adams, S. M.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To LdgForTraUPac

**Ahee, D.** 7304
Fr 2dMAW 15Jun
To 3dMAW

**Allen, H. E.** 7304
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To AirFMFPac

**Allen, V. E.** 7333
Fr Monterey Calif WDJun
To SandiaB NMex

**Anderson, N. E.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Andruska, B. J.** 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig 1Jun
To FMFPac

**Armitage, G. T.** 0302
Fr HQMC 7Jun
To MCS Quant

**Avant, P. F.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW
To NAS JAX By1Jul

**Barrow, R. H.** 0302
Fr Tulane Univ WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Bartosh, W. R.** 7302
Fr Univ Of Md WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Bennett, W. R.** 1802
Fr HQMC WDJun
To CinCPacFlt

**Bjorson, R. A.** 3002
Fr MCSC Barstow WDJun
To ForTrps FMFPac

**Blatt, W. D.** 7333
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala WDJun
To Norton AFB Calif

**Bong, A. R.** 7333
Fr 2dMAW
To Verona Italy By5Jul

**Bourret, A. K.** 7307
Fr NWC NPT WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Brandon, W. E.** 0302
Fr Univ Ky WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Bridges, D. W.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Burnam, T. J.** 7332
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Bush, D. S.** 7307
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Cason, A. R.** 0302
Fr HQMC WDJun
To CinCPac

**Clapp, A. J.** 7335
Fr Univ Of Md WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Clark, F. J.** 3002
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Claude, E. P.** 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Conley, R. F.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To Maxwell AFB Ala

**Conrad, R. L.** 7307
Fr NAS Pncla WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Corey, R. E.** 0302
Fr AFSC NorVa WDJun
To HQMC

**Davis, R. N.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**DeLong, P. C.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant
To CinCSouth By20Jul

**DeWees, R.** 3002
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Downs, J. V.** 0802
Fr FMFPac 10Jun
To 3dMAW

**Ebel, A.** 0302
Fr Durant Okla WDJun
To MB NB NorVa

**Edwards, J. R.** 1302
Fr HQMC 20Jun
To MCRD PISC

**Fairbanks, W. L.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant 1Jun
To Stf SACEur

**Feezell, F. D.** 0302
Fr Forest Park Ill WDJun
To FMFPac

**Fegan, J. C.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Finn, H. J.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To Ofc Of CNO

**Fossum, E. L.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Fris, E. S.** 7333
Fr HQMC
To Litton Ind Calif By12Jul

**Garraty, R. F.** 1803
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Gingher, H. R.** 1302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Grady, T. T.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Greenfield, G. C.** 7333
Fr MCAS CherPt WDJun
To HQMC

**Gregory, W. E.** 7335
Fr MAG26 WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Gross, L. V.** 0302
Fr Univ Of Md WDJun
To I-I WashDC

**Haffey, E. H.** 0302
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To HQMC

**Hall, R.** 1802
Fr 3dMAW
To Mattydale NY By14Jul

**Hansen, N. M.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Harrington, F. W.** 0302
Fr CinCPacFlt
To HQMC 3Jul

**Harris, L. P.** 0302
Fr FMFPac 10Jun
To MB NB Chasn

**Hazel, G. H.** 3002
Fr MCB CamLej By10Jul
To MCRTC NorVa

**Hazlett, W. W.** 7307
Fr Monterey Calif WDJun
To SandiaB NMex

**Hearn, A.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Holt, W. R.** 3002
Fr MCB CamLej 1Jun
To HQMC

**Hood, J. A.** 7335
Fr AirFMFLant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Hood, W. R.** 0802
Fr Vanderbilt Univ WDJun
To HQMC

**Hopkins, W. G.** 3202
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Humphrey, H. M.** 7304
Fr MCAS El Toro WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Idler, B. T.** 7302
Fr Kingsville Tex WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Jaskilka, S.** 0302
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Jennings, F. C.** 7302
Fr HQMC 19Jun
To MARTC NAS MFS

**Johnson, R. W.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Keagy, L. T.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Kicklighter, E. C.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant
To CinCEur By25Jul

**Kirkpatrick, F. C.** 7333
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Kleager, F. C.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC By8Jul

**Kleber, V. A.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To Ft Benning Ga

**Kozak, B. J.** 2502
Fr 3dMAW
To HQMC By25Jul

**Krippner, R. M.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To NAS Atsugi Japan

**Laing, R. B.** 7333
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To Maxwell AFB Ala

**Lang, F. C.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant
To CinCEur By25Jul

**Lantz, H. L.** 7302
Fr MCAAS Yuma WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Lemke, W. C.** 7333
Fr MCAS El Toro WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Lewis, D. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFLant

**Lindell, C. W.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJUN
To AvnSupOfc Phila

**Lundin, W. M.** 7302
Fr Univ Of Mich WDJun
To MCAS Beaufort

**McCreery, R. E.** 3002
Fr ForTrps FMFLant 15Jun
To MB NB Phila

**McDonald, J. E.** 7333
Fr NAS CorpC WDJun
To Maxwell AFB Ala

**McFarland, D. W.** 7335
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To 1stMAW

**McCreery, R. E.** 3002
Fr ForTrps FMFLant 15Jun
To Army QMDepot Phila

**Miller, L.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Miller, N. A.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Moriarty P. M.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant 1Jun
To FMFPac

**Nelson, R. W.** 3002
Fr Rensselaer Poly Inst WDJun
To MCSC Albany

**Nesbit, W. P.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Noel, P. A.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Olsen, P. I.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv 10Jun
To FMFLant

**Olson, V. D.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To USS Boxer

**Pafford, G. G.** 0302
Fr FMFPac 5Jun
To 1stMarDiv

**Pearson, J. A.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ComPhibForLantFlt

**Penn, L. S.** 7335
Fr HQMC
To Geo Wash Univ By13Jun

**Peterson, D. M.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFLant

**Phillips, W. T.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To CinCLantFlt

**Porter, W. D.** 3002
Fr SDiego State Col WDJun
To HQMC

**Rainforth, R. H.** 7333
Fr HQMC WDJun
To NAS Seattle Wash

**Rathbun, R. L.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Rickabaugh, D. D.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Rudenauer, F. X.** 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To Ofc JCS

**Saussy, G. S.** 1802
Fr Univ Of SC WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Scherer, J. H.** 7305
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Schultz, L. L.** 3002
Fr MCRD PISC WDJun
To HQMC

**Schwethelm, H. F.** 0302
Fr Stf CinCPac WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Shuman, P. L.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Smith, F. L.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To CinCPac

**Soderberg, R. A.** 3002
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Staples, M. M.** 7302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Stockman, J. R.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC By17Jul

**Sturdevan, G. K.** 0302
Fr FMFPac 1Jun
To I-I NRLNS

**Sullivan, R. L.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv
To HQMC By24Jul

**Swenson, L. V.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Taft, H. G.** 3002
Fr HQMC 1Jun
To MCB CamLej

**Tant, S. C.** 3402
Fr HQMC 1Jun
To 2dMarDiv

**Tatsch, J. H.** 0802
Fr Caracas Ven WDJun
To NB Bklyn

**Turner, H. M.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant
To CinCLant By31Jul

**Walley, J. M.** 7333
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To NAS Olathe Kans

**Warga, R. G.** 1802
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala 5Jun
To LanForTraULant

**Weir, R. R.** 3002
Fr MCSA Phila 20Jun
To HQMC

**Wiley, D. E.** 7332
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Williams, A. L.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Wilson, F. E.** 7333
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To HQMC

**Wood, R. I.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To CinCPac

**Wycoff, F. R.** 0302
Fr 2dMAW
To I-I Detroit Mich By4Jul

**Zeiger, C. L.** 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To AirFMFPac

## Release From Active Duty

**Cappiemann, C. M.** 0193
MarPac Jun

## Retired

**Bookhart, H. U.** 0802
Ofc Of AsstSecOfDef 30Jun

**Boro, E. V.** 0702
Freemansburg Pa 30Jun

**Bullock, H. H.** 7304
MCAS El Toro 30Jun

**Doolen, W. H.** 7335
3dMAW 30Jun

**Drake, E. H.** 0302
HQMC 30Jun

**Elder, J. F.** 3002
3dMAW 30Jun

**Fraser, L. S.** 0802
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Gardner, E. W.** 0802
HQMC 30Jun

**Hargrave, B. S.** 7331
MCAS CherPt 30Jun

**Henry, C. A.** 0302
HQMC 30Jun

**Hoey, R. J.** 7331
3dMAW 30Jun

**Howell, R. S.** 0302
MB NMC Point Mugu 30Jun

**Kean, J. W.** 7331
AirFMFPac 30Jun

**Kellum, W. C.** 7302
MCAS CherPt 30Jun

**Kerrigan, T. C.** 0302
3dMAW 30Jun

**Lindsay, J. C.** 7331
AirFMFPac 30Jun

**Lyon, J. V.** 0302
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**McCollum, J. F.** 3002
HQMC 30Jun

**Merker, D. C.** 0302
LanForTraUPac 30Jun

**Miller, H. M.** 0302
LanForTraUPac 30Jun

**Paquin, P. R.** 6602
3dMAW 30Jun

**Poindexter, A. A.** 0302
LanForTraUPac 30Jun

**Read, M. R.** 7332
HQMC 30Jun

**Rogers, C. O.** 0802
MB NB Brem 30Jun

**Rogers, H.** 7335
2dMAW 30Jun

**Schmidt, R. K.** 1802
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Smith, H. O.** 0302
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Sparling, N. E.** 0302
LanForTraULant 30Jun

**Stannah, R. E.** 3502
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Thompson, Z.** 7331
2dMAW 30Jun

**Treitel, P. S.** 0302
2dMarDiv 30Jun

**Truitt, B. B.** 9901
3dMAW 30Jun

**Williams, G. G.** 0302
LanForTraULant 30Jun

## Recent Command and Staff Assignments

**Saunders, D. G.,** CO 1stBn, 1stMar, 7thMarRegt

**Wegley, D. E.,** CO, VMA-225, 2d MAW

# Majors

## Permanent Promotions

**Maas, P. A.** Apr

## Temporary Promotions

**Alexander, R. D.** May
**Aisop, W. F.** May
**Burger, D. J.** May
**Chanesian, V.** May
**Clark, C. P.** May
**Ferguson, G. W.** May
**Gaughf, O. O.** May
**Grimes, G. H.** May
**Haden, F. M.** May
**Keith, W. C.** May
**Lamb, G. R.** May
**Levert, H. J.** May
**Markus, H. M.** May
**Phillips, G. R.** May
**Rall, R. R.** May
**Talbott, R. B.** May
**Webster, C. A.** May

## Permanent Promotions, Reserve

**Frazier, C. L.** Apr

## Temporary Promotions, Reserve

**Albright, R. E.** May
**Baity, R. B.** May
**Bullen, H. J.** May
**Cargo, W. I.** May
**Clunie, F. B.** May
**Fickel, F. C.** May
**Frisbie, J. M.** May
**Gelles, M. I.** May
**Gish, P. M.** May
**Heinsohn, R. G.** May
**Kozachik, A. H.** May
**McCune, J. P.** May
**Morse, T. R.** May
**Piatek, J. A.** May
**Preston, N. D.** May
**Saez, R. R.** May
**Troy, R. G.** May

## Transfers

**Adam, J. H.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Adams, R. K.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Affleck, W. R.** 0302
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Allen, N. D.** 3002
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS Kaneohe

**Alsip, E. O.** 7304
Fr NAS Pncla WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Amann, E. R.** 7332
Fr NAS Pncla 19Jun
To 3dMAW

**Anderson, R. V.** 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFLant

**Anderson, T. A.** 0302
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Angle, C. C.** 7304
Fr MCAS Kaneohe WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Arford, J. O.** 3002
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Argo, H. D.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Arnaud, J. R.** 7304
Fr 3dMAW 19Jun
To 2dMAW

**Arneson, C. A.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To PhibFor USPacFlt

**Ashley, M. C.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant
To Columbia Univ By8Jul

**Bailey, E. A.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Baites, L. P.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Ball, R. E.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Balzer, G. T.** 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To Las Cruces NMex By20Jul

**Barrie, R. L.** 0302
Fr Univ Of Md
To HQMC By11Jul

**Beal, S. G.** 7307
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Beard, W. O.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To 9th MCRRD KSC

**Bent, N. J.** 3002
Fr MCB CamLej 1Jun
To MCSC Albany

**Belden, J. G.** 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Bell, W. C.** 0302
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Bennett, E. N.** 0702
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFPac

**Biagg, R. E.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRTC DVR By5Jul

**Biancheri, H. A.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Biand, R. L.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To Guam

**Bowditch, B. A.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To Portsmouth NH

**Brandel, R. E.** 1302
Fr Rensselaer PolyIn 10Jun
To 2dMarDiv

**Britt, R. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Brown, N. E.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Brown, R. H.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Brown, W. E.** 7335
Fr NAS Pncla WDJun
To MCAS Kaneohe

**Buckley, R. J.** 0302
Fr MCAF NRiver WDJun
To MCRD PISC

**Bullard, L. W.** 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Burch, C. B.** 7304
Fr Okla State Univ WDJun
To NAS Pncla

**Bushnell, R. H.** 3002
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Butner, J. C.** 0302
Fr NavWarCol NPT WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Calhoun, L. W.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Calvert, R. W.** 3002
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To MCSC Albany

**Campbell, D. H.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Cantrell, H. G.** 0130
Fr HQMC 15Jun
To MCS Quant

**Carver, I. L.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Cashman, J. G.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To CinCPac

**Christopher, W. N.** 1302
Fr Ft Leavenworth WDJun
To Tengan Okinawa

**Clark, A. K.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Clyde, D. P.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To TACRON-13

**Condra, J. E.** 3502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Conklin, K. J.** 0302
Fr Univ Omaha WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Connell, H. G.** 7333
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala WDJun
To HQMC

**Conroy, J. F.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Corbett, L. V.** 0302
Fr Univ Of Md WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Cothran, C. A.** 0802
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MB NS Anna

**Cotton, J. D.** 7304
Fr 2dMAW 19Jun
To MCAS El Toro

**Crowley, J. F.** 0802
Fr Marquette Univ WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Croyle, F. K.** 7302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCAS El Toro

**Cummings, B. J.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant
To Princeton Univ By8Jul

**Dahl, C. G.** 2502
Fr Univ Omaha WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Davidson, R. A.** 0702
Fr Univ Omaha WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Davis, J. L.** 7335
Fr 3dMAW 19Jun
To MCS Quant

**Deen, T. J.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Defenbaugh, N. F.** 7304
Fr MCAS Kaneohe WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Dempster, D. R.** 7302
Fr NWC NPT
To E Suffolk England By11Jul

**Deptula, E. A.** 0302
Fr MCRD SDiego WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Dial, O. E.** 0302
Fr COMPHIBRON 1 WDJun
To MCRD SDiego

**Dooley, A. S.** 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Dorsey, J. A.** 7335
Fr Ft Leavenworth WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Doxey, D. T.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCRD PISC

**Drewitz, W. H.** 7304
Fr 2dMAW 19Jun
To MCAS El Toro

**Dunbar, M. J.** 0302
Fr ComPhibTraPac
To MCRS Lville By11Jul

**Durning, R. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Eason, R. S.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Eddy, S. L.** 1803
Fr MCB 29Palms 10Jun
To 1stMarDiv

**Egan, C. M.** 7302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAAS Yuma

**Elledge, R. J.** 7302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS El Toro

**Elliott, T. M.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig 30Jun
To NWC NPT

**Epplin, A. R.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv 20Jun
To MCSC Barstow

**Erbland, R. M.** 0302
Fr Frankfurt Ger WDJun
To Marquette Univ

**Fees, F. J.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Fegley, J. E.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Filippo, J. J.** 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To FMFLant NorVa

**Funderburk, R.** 1302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Gallagher, B. R.** 7304
Fr Ft Leavenworth
To FMFLant By25Jul

**Garm, P. J.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To I-I Columbus Ohio By9Jul

**Gastrock, J. K.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Gaug, L. S.** 7305
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Gibson, G. W.** 0302
Fr SFran WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Gibson, J. A.** 7335
Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant By23Aug

**Gober, J. R.** 0802
Fr Las Cruces NMex WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Goldston, E. V.** 7307
Fr Univ Of Md WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Good, G. F.** 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To HQMC

**Goss, J. A.** 0302
Fr Dartmouth WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Gould, W. R.** 1302
Fr NROTC Ill WDJun
To LanForTraULant

**Graf, D. P.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To TACRON-1

**Green, T. N.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To I-I Winston Salem By8Jul

**Green, G. H.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Hall, L. R.** 7304
Fr 3dMAW 19Jun
To 1stMarBrig

**Hall, W. C.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Hall, E. C.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Hall, W. D.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To Parkersburg WVa 7Jul

**Hamilton, J. L.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Hanifin, R. T.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC 5Jul

**Hanson, H. B.** 7302
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Hargett, E. C.** 0302
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Harris, W. A.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Harter, R. H.** 2502
Fr LanForTraULant
To I-I LBeach By11July

**Harvath, M. D.** 0302
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To Ft Meade Md

**Hastings, J. T.** 7302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Helstrom, R. S.** 0802
Fr USNA Anna 10Jun
To 3dMarDiv

**Henry, K. W.** 3002
Fr Univ of Calif WDJun
To MCSC Barstow

**Hermanson, C. R.** 0302
Mr MCB CamPen WDJun
To MCAS Kaneohe

**Hewlett, M. M.** 0302
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Hitchcock, P. L.** 7333
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala WDJun
To FMFLant

**Hoffman, R. C.** 7307
Fr Univ of SoCalif WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Hohl, R. W.** 7302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Hollier, L. S.** 0802
Fr NROTC Minnesota WDJun
To ForTtrps FMFPac

**Holmes, H. G.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Hooper, W. L.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Hoover, M. M.** 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To NavCommFac Luzon

**Hoskins, R. E.** 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig
To Seal Beach Calif By6Jul

**Hughes, O. A.** 0302
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Hunter, D. B.** 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCRD SDiego

**Huntington, K. E.** 7333
Fr NavWarCollege NPT WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Irick, J. N.** 1803
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To MCSA Phila

**Jackson, O. G.** 0302
Fr HQMC 14Jun
To MCS Quant

**Janiszewski, G.** 0302
Fr US NavAcad Anna
To MCRS Hartford Conn By11Jul

**Jernigan, C. D.** 7333
Fr 2dMAW 1Jun
To LanForTraUPac

**Jesse, W. L.** 0802
Fr Univ of Va WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Johnstone, J. H.** 0302
Fr Iowa State Col WDJun
To HQMC

**Jones, B. D.** 3002
Fr Univ Md WDJun
To MCB 29Palms

**Kane, D. T.** 0302
Fr HQMC 15Jun
To 2dMarDiv

**Kay, W. L.** 0202
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Keith, J. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Keleher, P. J.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Keller, K. T.** 7302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFLant

**Kelly, J. P.** 0302
Fr Holy Cross WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Kennington, C. R.** 0302
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To HQMC

**Kirchmann, C. S.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFLant

**Kiser, H.** 0302
Fr LanForTraU WDJun
To NAG Korea

**Kurowski, A. R.** 3002
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFLant

**Ladutko, J.** 3002
Fr New York Univ WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Lauer, S. R.** 7333
Fr Univ Md WDJun
To HQMC

**Lewandowski, T. F.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Linn, J. W.** 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To MB SubB NLon

**Long, W. J.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Lorence, H. M.** 0302
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Lubka, B.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Ludden, C. H.** 7305
Fr Eglin AFB Fla 1Jun
To MCAS CherPt

**Ludwig, V. E.** 0302
Fr Univ of Mo WDJun
To NSYD SFran

**MacLean, J. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Mackey, H. R.** 7302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Mample, R. H.** 0302
Fr Ft Leavenworth WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Mariades, J. P.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Mason, R. A.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To MB NB LBeach

**Masterpool, W. J.** 1802
Fr Coronado Calif WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**McClure, M. R.** 1302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**McElroy, R. L.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**McGlade, L.** 7302
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 3dMAW

**McGrail, A. F.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**McIntosh, J. C.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant
To ForTrps FMFPac

**McCutchan, R. C.** 1302
Fr NavWarCol NPT WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**McGlynn, R. J.** 0302
Fr Univ of Notre D WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**McMillan, D. A.** 7335
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To USS Princeton

**Metzger, T. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Miller, R. R.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To LanForTraULant

**Miller, R. R.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW
To HQMC By5Jul

**Millenbine, O. E.** 7302
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To FMFPac

**Mitchell, W. R.** 7333
Fr NAS CorpC 1Jun
To MCAS New River

**Mitchell, J. F.** 0302
Fr NavWarCol WDJun
To PHIBRON 1

**Moak, S. T.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Mock, M. S.** 0130
Fr 1stMCRRD 20Jun
To MCRD PISC

**Mooney, T. G.** 7302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Moore, W. L.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Moran, F. P.** 7302
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Morrison, W. R.** 0802
Fr Huntsville Ala WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Muller, G.** 7333
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 1st MAW

**Murphy, J. J.** 7302
Fr Maxwell AFB Ala
To CinCSouth By31Jul

**Murray, E. D.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Nesbitt, C. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Newsom, R. D.** 0302
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Nolan, H. J.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Nolan, J. L.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Nolan, J. L.** 0302
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To MCRD PISC

**O'Connor, A. L.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv 10Jun
To 3dMarDiv

**Ogiesby, E. D.** 0702
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To ForTrps FMFPac

**Olsen, W. C.** 0802
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 105HowBn Akron

**Flythe, C. J.** 0302
Fr MCSC Albany WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Overmyer, G. D.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Palmer, J. E.** 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Parker, G. W.** 7304
Fr MCAS Kaneohe WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Parnell, R. L.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3d MAW

**Patterson, R. G.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Payette, J.** 7302
Fr MCAS Beaufort 19Jun
To MCAS El Toro

**Pearce, R. H.** 1302
Fr Ga Institute Tech 20Jun
To 3dMarDiv

**Peterson, R. F.** 1802
Fr Univ of Wash WDJun
To FMFLant

**Poulson, G. W.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Powell, D. D.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRS Jacksonville By6Jul

**Price, E. F.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCAS Kaneohe

**Priddy, J. R.** 7302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To CNATRA

**Puckett, E. R.** 3002
Fr MCRD SDiego WDJun
To HQMC

**Pyles, H. E.** 0130
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC By20Jul

**Pytko, A. R.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Quinn, W. R.** 7302
Fr Univ Md
To Goch Germany By11June

**Ragsdale, E.** 0802
Fr 29 Palms WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Randolph, R. J.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC By25Jul

**Redman, C. B.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To PHIBRON 2

**Reed, J. L.** 7302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Rich, J. E.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To HQMC

**Riley, D.** 7335
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 1st MAW

**Rinehart, J. H.** 7307
Fr Univ. of Md WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Robinson, F. C.** 3010
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Robinson, H. A.** 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Rose, M.** 0302
Fr SDiego State Col WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Sabot, R.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Salvo, V. A.** 0302
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Sanders, P. E.** 1802
Fr Ft Leavenworth
To HQMC By26Jul

**Savino, M. T.** 7302
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To MCAS El Toro

**Schoen, J. R.** 0302
Fr USNA Anna WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Scurrah, R. G.** 0302
Fr SDiego State Col WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Selvitelle, B. B.** 0302
Fr Univ Md WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Sharp, J.** 7333
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To AirFMFLant

**Shields, J. E.** 7332
Fr Univ of Omaha WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Shields, R. F.** 7331
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Shinka, M. J.** 1302
Fr Ft Belvoir Va WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Sigler, W. M.** 0802
Fr Ft Leavenworth WDJun
To I-I Dallas Tex

**Simpson, P. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To PHIBGRU 4

**Skotnicki, A. J.** 0302
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Slack, A. B.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To HQMC

**Smith, D. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Smith, A. C.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Smith, L. R.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Smith, W. L.** 0302
Fr NWC NPT
To HQMC By5Jul

**Smith, G. E.** 7335
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Smith, E. D.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Smith, A. C.** 3002
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Snapper, J. N.** 7304
Fr 1stMAW
To MCRD SDiego By5Jul

**Snipes, T. G.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC 8Jul

**Solze, R. L.** 0302
Fr Univ of Notre D
To 4thMCRRD By8Jul

**Soper, J. B.** 0302
Fr NavWarColl NPT WDJun
To PhibForLantFlt

**Spencer, D. E.** 0302
Fr Tsoying Taiwan WDJun
To Birmingham Ala

**Stahlstrom, H. A.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Steinway, R. A.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Stewart, G. S.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW 19Jun
To MCAS El Toro

**Stoyanow, V.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC 7Jul

**Strauley, W. E.** 1803
Fr LanForTraULant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Stribling, J. B.** 0802
Fr ComPhibForPacFlt
To HQMC By24Jul

**Sudnick, R. M.** 0302
Fr MCRD SDiego WDJun
To Bridgeport Calif

**Sullivan, R. J.** 7332
Fr MCS Quant
To NAS Pncla

**Swetnam, W. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Tanzler, W. G.** 0302
Fr LanForTraUPac
To MCRS Cincinnati By18Jul

**Taves, A. C.** 3002
Fr Univ Md WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Taylor, R. W.** 7302
Fr Univ of Texas WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Thomas, J. C.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Tonnema, P. A.** 7304
Fr 3dMAW 1Jun
To MCAS CherPt

**Townsend, J. E.** 0802
Fr Ft Bliss Tex
To Freemansburg, Pa. By23Jul

**Turcotte, E. W.** 7332
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Valdes, E.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To Iowa State Univ

**Veuleman, E. F.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCAS El Toro By1Jul

**Vom Orde, E. A.** 1302
Fr Tengan Okinawa
To Orlando Fla By25Jul

**Vuillemot, F. L.** 1302
Fr Monterey Calif WDJun
To HuntersPt SFran

**Wachter, J. A.** 0302
Fr HQMC 25Jun
To 3dMarDiv

**Walker, J. W.** 7333
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Waryek, H.** 7304
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1st MAW

**Whitehill, W.** 7307
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**White, J. H.** 7304
Fr MAD NATTC MFS WDJun
To MCS Quant

**White, W. J.** 7335
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To TACRON-21

**Whitlock, R. B.** 0302
Fr Tengan Okinawa WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Wiley, N. C.** 7333
Fr 3dMAW
To MCRD SDiego By5Jul

**Williams, R. G.** 3060
F 3dMAW WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Wilson, J. J.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To Ofc of CNO By11Jul

**Wilson, J. J.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC By7Jul

**Wilson, N. W.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To PhibForLantFlt

**Winn, R. D.** 0302
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Wood, F. S.** 0302
Fr Tufts Univ WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Wyatt, J. R.** 3502
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To Detroit Mich

**Yezierski, P. P.** 3302
Fr MCRD SDiego 20Jun
To 2dMarDiv

**Young, E. M.** 1802
Fr Ohio State Univ WDJun
To ForTrpsFMFLant

**Young, R. E.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant
To Holy Cross By8Jul

**Zaudtke, W. K.** 0302
Fr SFran State Col WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Ziamal, A. J.** 3502
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To MCSC Albany

## Released From Active Duty

**Collins, T. W.** 0195
HQMC WDJun

**Eddens, F. L.** 7335
MCAS El Toro Jun

**Grandy, B. R.** 0130
12thMCRRD WDJun

**Lilly, G. M.** 0185
HQMC WDJun

**Markey, M. E.** 1803
9thMCRRD WDJun

**Reynolds, J. A.** 0195
2dMAW WDJun

**Sims, A. C.** 7335
2dMAW WDJun

**Thomas, J. P.** 7331
HQMC WDJun

**Youell, R. M.** 0802
HQMC WDJun

**Zagone, N. J.** 0302
MCRD PISC WDJun

## Retired

**Baughman, P. H.** 2502
ForTrps FMFPac 30Jun

**Burri, A. W.** 0302
MarPac 30Jun

**Cicala, G.** 3010
MCSC Barstow 30Jun

**Fowler, C. C.** 2715
1stMarDiv 30Jun

**Freudenberger, V. D.** 2002
MCB CamPen 30Jun

**Johnson, C. P.** 2502
2dMAW 30Jun

**Larghey, P. J.** 0802
1stMarDiv 30Jun

**Monville, L. G.** 9901
MCAS El Toro 30Jun

**Valentine, I. S.** 3035
MCSC Albany 30Jun

## Recent Command and Staff Assignments

**Berge, J. H.**, CO, MABS 12, MAG 12 1stMAW

**Flynn, J. P.**, ExOff, VMA-225, 2d MAW

**Glasgow, J. M.**, ExOff, 3dRTBn, MCRD, SDiego

**Seaman, M. V.**, CO, VMT-1 2d MAW

# Captains

## Permanent Promotions

**Cates, L. R.** Apr
**Whitley, B. L.** Apr

## Temporary Promotions

**Armstrong, J. E.** May
**Avera, L.** May
**Bair, H. H.** May
**Ball, W. R.** May
**Beers, T. G.** May
**Bennett, D. R.** May
**Bergman, A. A.** May
**Berwald, H. T.** May
**Biel, R. K.** May
**Blalock, I.** May
**Boemerman, G. F.** May
**Bradley, R. L.** May

Brown, W. R. May
Brown, A. W. May
Burton, J. J. May
Buxton, J. S. May
Caldwell, R. C. May
Caputo, J. J. May
Carli, R. C. May
Chapman, R. L. May
Christy, H. A. May
Clark, A. B. May
Clarkson, E. J. May
Cleland, F. L. Apr
Clute, M. G. May
Cranford, J. O. May
Curnutt, J. R. May
Cuthbert, E. W. May
Dean, J. L. Apr
Dewitt, J. W. May
Edson, H. R. May
Eldred, L. C. May
Eller, F. P. May
Elliott, P. L. May
Evans, G. G. May
Fischer, R. L. May
Foley, W. M. May
Franklin, D. H. May
Frucci, A. L. May
Gary, J. H. May
Grissom, E. D. May
Hyatt, R. C. May
Jacks, G. G. May
Johnson, R. J. May
Jones, H. P. May
Jones, G. E. May
Kandra, M. D. May
Kelly, F. J. May
Kerr, H. T. May
Knotts, J. B. May
Knuebel, K. P. May
Lapham, T. J. May
Marks, R. M. May
Martino, F. W. May
Mason, D. G. May
Mason, R. B. May
Masters, J. E. May
McDonald, C. J. May
McGarvey, J. M. May
Miller, H. G. May
Miller, D. R. May
Morris, M. G. May
Murray, J. D. May
Murty, J. B. May
Newton, H. W. May
Obuhanmch, D. E. May
Odom, D. L. May
Onslow, R. C. May
Owlett, F. May
Pafford, B. E. May
Pauley, D. C. May
Perron, E. R. May
Perryman, J. M. May
Peterson, G. E. May
Plant, R. May
Preston, L. T. May
Ray, D. L. Apr
Read, W. T. May
Remley, R. Y. May
Ridgely, R. H. May
Robertson, R. S. May
Rogers, M. B. May
Ross, R. D. May
Sardo, A. A. May
Scott, R. F. May
Slack, P. D. May
Smith, R. T. May
Sparks, D. R. May
Scarborough, K. L. May
Stewart, J. T. May
Swift, J. N. May
Terwilliger, J. W. May
Throgmorton, J. R. May
Tolleson, F. L. May
Townsend, D. C. May
Trehy, J. P. May
Tye, C. May
Valentini, M. S. May
Vanous, F. J. May
Von Harten, W. R. May
Ward, C. May
Weaver, C. G. May
Webb, B. D. May
Widener, W. W. May
Wieler, E. H. May
Woeckener, R. J. May
Young, D. L. May

## Permanent Promotions, Reserve

Flanagan L. J. Apr
Floren, D. W. Apr
Oliver, K. J. Apr
Olson, P. I. Apr
Parker, C. H. Apr
Pattillo, E. F. Apr
Pearce, J. N. Apr
Penrod, T. J. Apr
Phillips, R. B. Apr
Plata, G. H. Apr
Porter, W. J. Apr
Pritchett, D. E. Apr
Fusser, R. E. Apr
Quick, R. T. Apr
Raedle, N. W. Apr
Ragan, J. T. Apr
Raparelli, O. J. Apr
Reichel, F. R. Apr
Reilly, J. J. Apr
Reppeteau, R. W. Apr
Reuss, G. J. Apr
Rose, L. M. Apr
Rumplik, W. J. Apr
Rusher, R. H. Apr
Ryer, D. E. Apr
Sakellaris, L. H. Apr
Satti, C. R. Apr
Saunders, D. B. Apr
Schneider, C. A. Apr
Seaver, G. F. Apr
Shaw, J. F. Apr
Shelley, G. L. Apr
Sherwin, J. M. Apr
Short, H. N. Apr
Simpson, L. W. Apr
Snyder, F. E. Apr
Snyder T. P. Apr
Spillane P. J. Apr
Standish F. Apr
Stevens, S. N. Apr
Stewart, L. D. Apr
Stoler, J. F. Apr
Storer, T. T. Apr
Stumley, P. A. Apr
Swanson, R. D. Apr
Sweitzer, G. A. Apr
Swift, P. D. Apr
Taplett, L. M. Apr
Taylor, C. M. Apr
Thomas, W. G. Apr
Thompson, C. Apr
Thompson, J. T. Apr
Thorpe, G. D. Apr
Throwbridge, A. B. Apr
Tierney, T. J. Apr
Tillo, J. Apr
Vanderbossche, R. Y. Apr
Vangeffen, C. D. Apr
Virtue, J. L. Apr
Wagner, P. F. Apr
Wall, J. T. Apr
Walls, N. D. Apr
Ward, F. D. Apr
Warren, H. R. Apr
Weed, R. T. Apr
Weil, D. M. Apr
Weinberg, R. P. Apr
Welker, J. D. Apr
Wells, T. T. Apr
Whisnand, J. W. Apr
White, R. D. Apr
Whittaker, J. L. Apr
Will, E. W. Apr
Williams, C. W. Apr
Wilson, C. R. Apr
Wimberly, P. R. Apr
Wilson, R. L. Apr
Woodell, L. D. Apr
Wurtele, J. E. Apr
Zimberg, B. Apr
Zubeck, R. E. Apr
Zuendel, L. W. Apr

## Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Chartrand, V. W. Apr
Clancy, J. F. Apr
Dickey, D. R. Apr
McGinn, W. P. Apr
Richardson, H. L. Apr

## Transfers

**Abbott, C. W.** 0302
Fr MCRD SDiego
To Garden City LI NY By11Jul

**Adams, J. M.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Albert, A. D.** 1802
Fr SDiego State Col WDJun
Fr PhibTraComPac

**Altman, J. L.** 3010
Fr MCRD PISC 10Jun
To MB Pearl

**Alves, E. R.** 0802
Fr MCRD SDiego WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Armstrong, P. F.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Baker, R. F.** 3502
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Baker, F. J.** 3502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To New Haven Conn By20Jul

**Bandyk, W. A.** 0130
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To HQMC

**Barrett, H. L.** 0302
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To I-I San Angelo Tex By5Jul

**Bengele, C. M.** 7333
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Benn, D. T.** 6720
Fr 2dMAW 15Jun
To 1stMAW

**Bl[illegible]e, L. F.** 3502
[illegible] MCAS El Toro WDJun
[illegible] 1stMarDiv

**Bo[illegible]y, H. E.** 7333
[illegible] 2dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Bo[illegible], K. G.** 3502
Fr MCRD PISC WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Brause, B. B.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To HQMC

**Broderick, R. S.** 0302
Fr MB NS SDiego WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Brooks, E. E.** 1802
Fr LdgForTraULant 15Jun
To MB NB PTSMH NH

**Brown, B. G.** 0302
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Bruce, H. A.** 7304
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To AirFMFLant

**Bryant, T. M.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Brynjulfson, J. D.** 7333
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Buiger, T. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Buran, P. F.** 0802
Fr Ft Sill Okla WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Burt, W. F.** 0302
Fr NWS Yorktown Va WDJun
To MCRD PISC

**Carpenter, E. E.** 6502
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To MCAS El Toro

**Carr, J. B.** 2502
Fr Monterey Calif WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Carroll, C. W.** 0302
Fr Univ Md WDJun
To HQMC

**Chaney, R. P.** 1802
Fr NavWarCollege NPT WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Cizek, G. J.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Clark, R. A.** 0302
Fr Tsoying Taiwan WDJun
To LanForTraUPac

**Clayborne, J. W.** 1802
Fr Ft Knox Ky WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Coats, F. R.** 3060
Fr 3dMAW 15Jun
To MB NB Phila

**Coffin, J. H.** 7335
Fr Long Beach Calif WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Coggins, J. D.** 0302
Fr MB NS SFran WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Collin, J. R.** 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Cooke, R. M.** 7335
Fr 1stMCRRD WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Cooper, R. M.** 0802
Fr MAD NATTC MFS WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Cottrell, J. C.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Coyle, T. J.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To PHIBRON 2

**Cresswell, C. W.** 0130
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To FMFLant

**Crist, R. F.** 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Crosby, H. B.** 0802
Fr NavWarCollege NPT WDJun
To ForTrps FMFPac

**Cunningham, R. L.** 0702
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Davi, C. V.** 3402
Fr HQMC 30Jun
To 2dMAW

**Dean, C. D.** 0302
Fr MCRD PISC
To USNA Anna By1Jul

**Dean, H. G.** 6402
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 3dMAW

**De Atley, H. F.** 0302
Fr 24thRifleCo NLON WDJun
To MB NS Bermuda

**Delaney, J. J.** 1802
Fr MCRD PISC 10Jun
To MCRS Phila

**Dickson, E. L.** 3502
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Dinse, W. J.** 1863
Fr NavPhibScolSDiego WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Disher, W. H.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant 1Jun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Dolan, R. E.** 0130
Fr AirFMFLant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Donabedian, H.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To Bogota Colombia

**Drennan, L. T.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To USS Princeton

**Duda, E. R.** 0302
Fr MB NS Adak Al WDJun
To MCS CamLej

**Dutton, F. W.** 0802
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Eddy, J. R.** 7331
Fr LanForTraUPac WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Edmunds, M. S.** 2002
Fr Aberdeen Md WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Etter, R. L.** 0702
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To I-I LosA Cal

**Evans, R. L.** 0302
Fr NAS Lakehurst NJ WDJun
To USS Thetis Bay

**Evbanks, F. P.** 0130
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Fatherree, B. D.** 0302
Fr USS Navarro WDJun
To ForTrpsFMFLant

**Ferguson, G. W.** 0802
Fr Univ of Akron WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Figard, C. R.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To Harrisburg Pa

**Fischer, H. G.** 3002
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Fisher, F. C.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Fisher, R. F.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCRD SDiego

**Flaherty, W. C.** 3015
Fr HQMC WDJun
To MB NB GTMO

**Florence, J. W.** 0802
Fr Univ Omaha WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Fogarty, H. L.** 2522
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To MD NS Trinidad

**Fontaine, W. F.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Ford, D. J.** 1802
Fr Portsmouth NH
To MCRS Albany NY By20Jul

**Foxworth, E. D.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Gambardella, J. J.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To Northwestern Univ By12Jul

**Gannan, H. R.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC By11Jul

**Gardner, W. R.** 0130
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To MCAS El Toro

**Geister, H. H.** 3002
Fr MCB CamLej 11Jun
To MCSActy Phila

**Gillespie, L. M.** 1302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Glidden, T. T.** 0302
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To USS Newport News

**Godby, L. J.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW
To Luke AFB Ariz By1Jul

**Goodson, G. O.** 3002
Fr MCRD PISC WDJun
To HQMC

**Gordon, J.** 3502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Green, F. A.** 0302
Fr Ft Holabird Md WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Haebel, R. E.** 1803
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Hagedorn, E. E.** 7335
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To MCAS Beaufort

**Hanker, J. W.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC By11Jul

**Hannan, J. E.** 1302
Fr Ft Belvoir Va WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Hanneman, R. W.** 0302
Fr MB Yokosuka Japan WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Hedin, J. A.** 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Heim W. P.** 0302
Fr USS Thetis Bay WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Henry, C. E.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To Kingsville Tex

**Hepp, G. J.** 3102
Fr Oakland, Calif 30Jun
To HQMC

**Hitz, J. C.** 0802
Fr Ft Sill Okla
To 1stMarBrig WDJun

**Hollis, J. S.** 3002
Fr 1stMarDiv 10Jun
To MCB CamLej

**Holmes, L. M.** 7333
Fr MIT WDJun
To Point Mugu Calif

**Howard, D. E.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Huckle, R. A.** 7302
Fr 3dMAW 10Jun
To Kingsville Tex

**Huizenga, E. F.** 0302
Fr MCB CamPen
To Columbus Ohio By8Jul

**Hukle, E. J.** 2010
Fr 6thMCRRD WDJun
To HQMC

**Hutcherson, R. G.** 0130
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Hyndman, G. H.** 0302
Fr MCRD PISC
To USNA Anna By5Jul

**Jellison, H. M.** 2502
Fr Univ Omaha WDJun
To MCRD SDiego

**Jenkins, C. E.** 0130
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Johnson, M. A.** 3002
Fr MCB CamPen 15Jun
To HQMC

**Jolley, M. S.** 0702
Fr Fresno State Col WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Jones, R. D.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Jones, C. T.** 0302
Fr 6thMCRRD WdJun
To MCRS Raleigh NC

**Justis, E. F.** 2010
Fr COMPHIBRON 2 WDJun
To LanForTraULant

**Kauffman, T. M.** 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCRD SDiego

**Kennedy, R. G.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Kenyon, R. F.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Kitterman, W. P.** 0302
Fr MB NB GTMO WDJun
To I-I Gary Ind

**Klinedinst, J. C.** 0302
Fr MCAS CherPt WDJun
To Nav Mission Haiti

**Koehler, R. F.** 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFPac

**Koethe, F. R.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC By7Jul

**Kulak, R.** 3510
Fr MCSC Albany WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Lancaster, J. T.** 3010
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Laney, J. M.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**Lark, S. E.** 6402
Fr MCAS CherPt
To HQMC By1Jul

**Laseter, J. W.** 7335
Fr Long Beach Calif WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Leavitt, J. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Ledet, R. H.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Leftwich, W. G.** 0302
Fr USNA Anna WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Lerps, D. A.** 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Liedel, A. J.** 0302
Fr Subic Bay WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Loraine, J. B.** 3310
Fr AmerinBaking Chgo WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Luckett, J. R.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To I-I Des Moines

**Lyles, J. H.** 0130
Fr MCRD PISC WDJun
To HQMC

**Lyttle, D. J.** 0302
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To USS Randolph

**MacDonald, G. A.** 2502
Fr 1stMAW
To FtBliss Tex 6Jun

**Maich, R. L.** 0130
Fr MCB CamPen 10Jun
To FMFLant

**Manley, T. F.** 0302
Fr 5thMCRRD WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Marña, S. J.** 0302
Fr NorVa WDJun
To Tengan Okinawa

**Marushok, A. G.** 6402
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**McDermott, A. T.** 0302
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To AirFMFPac

**McKinney, H. E.** 1802
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**McKonly, N. E.** 0130
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCS Quant

**McDonald, D. V.** 7302
Fr US AFB Larson Wash
To US AFB Castle Cal By25Jul

**Mealhouse, R. R.** 0130
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To 9thMCRRD

**Meek, B. L.** 7332
Fr MCS Quant 15Jun
To 3dMAW

**Mehargue D. G.** 1803
Fr MCS Quant
To I-I Galveston Texas By14Jul

**Mickey D. C.** 3060
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Miller C. R.** 3010
Fr HQMC WDJun
To AirFMFPac

**Miller, G. H.** 3502
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Mitchell, D. L.** 2502
Fr Ft Devens Mass WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Montague, J. H.** 3002
Fr MCSC Barstow 15Jun
To HQMC

**Moore, M. A.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To FMFPac

**Morris, W. J.** 3002
Fr MCB CamLej 10Jun
To MCSC Albany Ga

**Morrison, G. E.** 0130
Fr HQMC 2Jun
To 1stMAW

**Mulford, R. L.** 1302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Mushett, H. E.** 0302
Fr Tsoying Taiwan WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Ottott, G. E.** 3002
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Overturf, C. D.** 7333
Fr SDiego WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Parker, L. W.** 0702
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Peeler, J. J.** 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Pentecost, T. J.** 0302
Fr MB Guam WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Perry, A. H.** 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCRS Raleigh NC

**Pitchford C. F.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Poppe, C. R.** 1302
Fr Geo Wash Univ WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Radabaugh, H. V.** 1803
Fr 1stMarDiv
To FtMcClellan Ala By20Jun

**Rahill, J. W.** 1803
Fr MCAS Beaufort 10Jun
To 1stMarBrig

**Reap, T. S.** 7333
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Reedy, T. M.** 2502
Fr Monterey, Calif WDJun
To HQMC

**Regan, E. J.** 0302
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To HQMC

**Robinson, C.** 3025
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To MCSA Phila

**Rockey, W. K.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To NTC Bain Md

**Roth, E. F.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To Penn State By8Jul

**Ryan, P. J.** 0802
Fr Oberammergau Ger WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Sagar, H. L.** 4102
Fr MCAS Beaufort 20Jun
To 1stMAW

**Sallade, P. H.** 7307
Fr 2dMAW 15Jun
To Kingsville Tex

**Saul, J. L.** 1802
Fr Ft Knox Ky WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Schramel, R. F.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Shimanoff, M. S.** 3502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant 1Jun
To MCS Quant

**Short, R. E.** 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To NAS Anacostia

**Siler, J. A.** 3002
Fr 2dMAW 10Jun
To MCB CamLej

**Simmons, J. B.** 3030
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Smith, L. A.** 0130
Fr HQMC WDJun
To MCB CamPen

**Snider, H. L.** 7304
Fr 4thMCRRD WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Snyder, F.** 7331
Fr MCS Quant 15Jun
To CNABATRA

**Sottile, L. T.** 0302
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To MCRRD Garden City

**Stansel, E. H.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To I-I Trenton NJ

**St. Clair, F. W.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCS Quant

**Stevens, J. E.** 3402
Fr 2dMarDiv 20Jun
To HQMC

**Stine, H. E.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC By27Jun

**Swinney, J. T.** 0302
Fr MCB CamPen
To MCRS SFran By1Jul

**Sylvester, V. L.** 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Taylor, W. W.** 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv
To Greensboro, NC By15Jul

**Thro, C. J.** 0702
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 29Palms

**Tiede, H. R.** 0302
Fr Oberammergau Ger WDJun
To Ft Holabird

**Tubley, G. F.** 1802
Fr USS Randolph WDJun
To Dartmouth Col

**Twining, D. S.** 0302
Fr Monterey Calif WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Twomey, D. M.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Utley, E. H.** 3002
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To HQMC

**Van Note, D. R.** 3510
Fr MCAS Beaufort WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Van Winkle, A.** 0302
Fr USS Newport News WDJun
To Univ Seattle

**Vuckovich, J.** 6602
Fr MCS Quant
To SandiaB NMex By15Jul

**Wadzita, C.** 1802
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Welch, H. L.** 1302
Fr MCB CamPen WDJun
To Tsoying Taiwan

**West, M. W.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Whalen, R. P.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 2dMarDiv

**Whalley, A.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Wickman, G. A.** 1802
Fr Ft Knox Ky WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Wilkinson, D. A.** 0130
Fr HQMC 2Jun
To MCS Quant

**Williams, F. C.** 3060
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MCAS El Toro

**Wiltsie, R. E.** 7331
Fr Princeton Univ WDJun
To MCAS CherPt

**Woodruff, R. L.** 7302
Fr 4thMCRRD WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Yon, V. S.** 2502
Fr Ft Devens Mass WDJun
To LanForTraULant

**Young, E. G.** 7333
Fr Univ of Md WDJun
To MCS Quant

**Yourishin, G. P.** 3002
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To Rich Va.

## Released From Active Duty

**Bacon, D. G.** 7333
2d MAW Jun

**Baxley, W. K.** 7335
3dMAW Jun

**Blakeslee, R. Q.** 0185
MCAS CherPt 30Jun

**Francisco, D.** 7331
AirFMFPac 30Jun

**Higgins, T. F.** 0302
2dMarDiv Jun

**Hughes, C. S.** 7331
MCAS CherPt Jun

**Kohanowich, A. J.** 7335
3dMAW Jun

**Leister, F. L.** 7333
AirFMFPac Jun

**Lutz, C. G.** 0195
MCRD SDiego 30Jun

**McKenna, J. P.** 7307
2dMAW Jun

**Miller, J. R.** 7335
2dMAW Jun

**Mitchell, J. J.** 7332
2dMAW Jun

**Neuenfeldt, R. A.** 7331
3dMAW Jun

**Newland, P. W.** 7331
3dMAW Jun

**Rawlins, E. W.** 7335
2dMAW Jun

**Reiniche, H. T.** 0185
HQMC Jun

**Ruroede, W. O.** 6720
2dMAW Jun

**Schmitz, J. G.** 7335
MCAS El Toro Jun

**Simpson, C. O.** 7335
3dMAW Jun

**Wilde, D. E.** 7335
3dMAW Jun

## Retired

**Arthur, C. L.** 2020
ForTrps FMFLant 30Jun

**Cole J. E.,** 6402
MCAS El Toro 30Jun

**Fort, W. P.** 0130
FMFLant 30Jun

**Gulliford, C. T.** 0130
FMFLant 30Jun

**Kouba, J.** 3102
HQMC 30Jun

**Miller, J. D.** 0302
MCB CamLej 30Jun

**Patrick, C. E.** 0302
1stMarBrig 30Jun

**Spears, H. S.** 3010
MCB CamLej 30Jun

**Spina, L. C.** 4102
HQMC 30Jun

**Spry, W. R.** 3010
2dMAW 30Jun

**Summer, B. E.** 7304
MCAS Beaufort 30Jun

**Wright, W. M.** 3010
MCB CamLej

## Recent Command and Staff Assignments

**Cahill, J. J.,** Ord Off, VMA-225

**Keenan, W. H.,** Asst Oper Off, VMA-225

**Kehrle, J. E.**, Avionics Off, VMA-225
**Reese, C. B.**, Mat Off, VMA-225
**Savage, R. B.**, Air Maint Off, VMA-225

# 1st Lieutenants

## Permanent Promotions

**Baker, G. A.** Apr
**Connors, A. M.** Apr
**Corbett, R. G.** Apr
**Day, W. O.** Apr
**Donovan, W. J.** Apr
**Dowling, E. H.** Apr
**Dunnell, R. C.** Apr
**Durkin, N. J.** Apr
**Fackiam, A. W.** Apr
**Fraser, P. E.** Apr
**Gould, B. A.** Apr
**Hickethier, R. A.** Apr
**Hicks, J. A.** Apr
**Hoskin, P. A.** Apr
**Houle, F. J.** Apr
**Jaczko, E. S.** Apr
**Jordan, R. M.** Apr
**Keenan, J. M.** Apr
**Larimer, N. M.** Apr
**Ledin, J. W.** Apr
**Leva, R. E.** Apr
**Matheny, C. F.** Apr
**McGrady, G.** Apr
**Norman, R. E.** Apr
**Quisenberry, D. J.** Apr
**Reilly, W. J.** Apr
**Smith, W. D.** Apr
**Splean, R. A.** Apr
**Szafranski, L. J.** Apr
**Weeks, J. F.** Apr
**White, C. A.** Apr
**Widdows, R. A.** Apr

## Temporary Promotions

**Bridgewater, B. R.** May
**Connell, C. B.** May
**Daniels, R. L.** May
**Krisinski, R. J.** May
**Linderman, S. W.** May
**Shropshire, J. C.** May

## Permanent Promotions, Reserve

**Deal, N. F.** Apr

## Temporary Promotions, Reserve

**Gabel, R. L.** Apr
**Harris, P. C.** Apr
**Muth, J. J.** Apr
**Sachette, J. A.** Apr
**Thompson, H. W.** Apr
**Wheeler, J. J.** Apr

## Transfers

**Angele, N. J.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC By1Jul
**Barnett, J. B.** 3010
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Blaul, D. J.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To Ft Sill Okla
**Boman, B. B.** 0802
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To FMFPac
**Bottesch, T. M.** 7331
Fr NAS Pncla WDJun
To 3dMAW
**Bowie, B. D.** 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 3dMAW
**Bowles, J.** 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCRD PISC
**Bracey, A. O.** 6708
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 2dMAW
**Buckley, D. V.** 6708
Fr 1stMAW WDJune
To 2dMAW
**Burnette, R. D.** 2502
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To Gtmo Cuba
**Butler, W. J.** 0302
Fr MB Guam
To 1stMCRRD By1Jul
**Byrd, C. L.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMarDiv
**Champlin, J. C.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To USS Navarro
**Chmelik, J. J.** 0302
Fr Ft Meade Md WDJun
To MCRS Chgo
**Clark, R. L.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv
To Pncla By27Jul
**Coker, C. F.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC By1Jul
**Compton, J. L.** 0302
Fr USS Los Angeles WDJun
To MCRD SDiego
**Corrigan, F. M.** 0302
Fr USS Rochester WDJun
To MCRD SDiego
**Dorney, M. J.** 6708
Fr 1st MAW WDJun
To 2dMAW
**Douglas, D. M.** 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To Ft Sill Okla
**Dunevant, R. W.** 0802
Fr MarPac WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Dyer, P. W.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To USS Navarro
**Frank, G. R.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant
**Gaffney, J. A.** 0802
Fr NAD Bangor Wash WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Gentry, W. R.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To USS Valley Forge
**Hooten, J. R.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC By1Jul
**Houchin, G. R.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To Ft Sill Okla
**Inglisa, A. M.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCRD PISC
**Karin, J. G.** 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To CNABATRA
**Keathley, J. N.** 7302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 1stMAW
**Keenan, J. M.** 0302
Fr USS Kearsarge WDJun
To MCRD SDiego
**Krauss, W. J.** 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To MB NB Bklyn
**Kugler, E. R.** 1302
Fr MB NS Gtmo WDJun
To MCB CamLej
**Langmann, T. E.** 7333
Fr 2dMAW WDJun
To 1stMAW
**Lapham, T. J.** 0302
Fr MB WashDC
To USNA By1Jul
**Lengauer, G. I.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv 20Jun
To 3dMarDiv
**Loper, J. H.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Loring, A. P.** 7333
Fr NAAS Beeville Tex WDJun
To 3dMAW
**Loughridge, R. E.** 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To 3dMarDiv
**Machenberg, D. E.** 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJun
To USS Canberra
**Mannix, W. J.** 1302
Fr 1stMarDiv 10Jun
To NAS Sanford Fla
**Marsh, J. O.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrpsFMFLant
**McCoart, J. J.** 0302
Fr USS Yorktown WDJun
To Ft Meade Md
**McGarvey, J. M.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 1stMAW
**McKellar, C. W.** 3010
Fr 1stMarDiv 20Jun
To MCAS Kaneohe
**McManaway, J. L.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 1stMAW
**McTighe, M. J.** 0302
Fr Monterey Calif WDJun
To MB WashDC
**Meserve, R. C.** 0302
Fr Okinawa WDJun
To MB NAD Chasn
**Michael, L. K.** 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDJun
To MAD NATTC MFS
**Milleman S. E.** 0702
Fr ForTrpsFMFPac WDJun
To USS Lenawee
**Miller N. P.** 0802
Fr USS Geo Clymer WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Moore, B. D.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To MCB CamLej
**Nelson, J. E.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMarDiv
**Niblett, J. R.** 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMarDiv
**Oldham, J. S.** 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To 3dMAW
**Orr, D. E.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Palmer, J. K.** 0802
Fr USS Merrick WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Phillips, J. M.** 2502
Fr Guam WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Robison, W. J.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMarDiv
**Sahayoak, E.** 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To 1stMAW
**Sauer, P. F.** 3010
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To MCAS El Toro
**Schofield, H.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To NavPhibB NorVa
**Scott, R. E.** 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv
To USNA Anna By5Jul
**Shea, W. S.** 1302
Fr NS WashDC WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Spaulding, D. L.** 7304
Fr 2dMAW
To 1st MAW By1Jul
**Steele, A. F.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMarDiv
**Stonum, B. V.** 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To USS Lenawee
**Sullivan, L. W.** 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To MB NB Gtmo
**Trippe, S. M.** 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Tucker, G. B.** 3510
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCB CamPen
**Walker, C. D.** 3010
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCS Quant
**Waterbury, M. H.** 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To ForTrpsFMFLant
**Wells, J. W.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 1stMarDiv
**Williams, R. A.** 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To 2dMarDiv
**Wostbrock, W. W.** 0802
Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun
To FMFPac

## Deaths

**Dadurka, N. C.** 7333
3dMAW 5May

## Extended Active Duty

**Aldridge, G. W.** Jun61
**Andre, J. S.** Jul62
**Bohrer, R. C.** Dec60
**Cline, J. T.** Jul62
**Davis, L. K.** Jul62
**Dominquez, M. T.** Feb62
**Dubinsky, R. L.** Nov61
**Falzarano, V. L.** May61
**Haffner, H. G.** Jul62
**Hellriegel, J. A.** Sep61
**Holloway, R. T.** Sep60
**Joiner, J. P.** Jun61
**Jones, A. L.** Mar61
**Kane, W. C.** Aug60
**Kowalczyk, E. S.** Oct62
**Lawn, J. C.** Aug60
**Lindstrom, C. G.** Aug60
**Logan, F. M.** Jan62
**Logan, K. M.** Feb61
**Loughridge, R. E.** Sep61
**Marler, J. S.** Jun61
**Murray, M. W.** Sep60
**Neff, R. C.** Mar61
**Nunn, M. W.** Mar63
**Owens, J. C.** Oct63
**Reidy, F. P.** Jun61
**Riley, J. B.** Sep60
**Ringler, J. J.** Jun61
**Rooke, . A.** Jul62
**Santaniello, A. A.** Jan61
**Spies, R. D.** Jan62
**Trant, W. M.** Jul62

## Released from Active Duty Jun

**Ahern, D. X.** 2dMAW
**Akers, T. E.** 2dMarDiv
**Ambrose, F. J.** 2dMAW
**Anderson, G. R.** 3dMAW
**Andreos, G. P.** MCB CamPen
**Armstrong, E. P.** 2dMAW
**Bartel, A. G.** 1stMAW
**Beabout, R. G.** 2dMAW
**Bell, J. H.** MCB CamPen
**Bentley, J. L.** FMFPac
**Bergin, W. H.** 1stMarDiv
**Bingham, C. T.** 3dMAW
**Blackburn, J. H.** 3dMAW
**Bledsoe, J. A.** 3dMAW
**Blodgett, S. W.** 3dMAW
**Bloom, D. L.** 3dMAW
**Blundell, G. P.** MCAS CherPt
**Bohrer, R. C.** 2dMarDiv
**Bowman, R. D.** MCAS El Toro
**Brabec, C. R.** 1stMarDiv
**Brady, R. T.** 2dMarDiv
**Brauer, C. H.** MCAS El Toro
**Brecker, M.** 2dMAW
**Breslin, M. P.** MCSC Albany
**Brew, D. C.** 2dMarDiv
**Broad, J. R.** 2dMarDiv
**Broering, A. J.** FMFLant
**Brooks, H. H.** 1stMarDiv
**Broughton, T. F.** 2dMarDiv
**Callahan, J. G.** MB NB Phila
**Carlisle, J. C.** 3dMAW
**Clarke, D. S.** MCS Quant
**Cogan, J. A.** 2dMarDiv
**Cole, A. W.** MCS Quant
**Collins, R. M.** 3dMAW
**Comer, R. T.** 3dMAW
**Coon, J. W.** 1stMarDiv
**Cosgrove, A. F.** 2dMarDiv
**Cosgrove, J. A.** 2dMarDiv
**Cover, W. J.** 2dMarDiv
**Cox, M. E.** 1stMarDiv
**Crebbin, P. A.** 1stMarDiv
**Crocker, J. E.** MB NS SFran
**Cupit, R. J.** 2dMarDiv
**Daly, R. D.** 2dMarDiv
**Davis, D. L.** 3dMAW
**Davis, R. E.** MCS Quant
**Davis, R. S.** 2dMarDiv
**Dawson, J. W.** MCB CamLej
**DeGroot, L. P.** FMFLant
**Derryberry, L. D.** FMFLant
**DiRusso, S. J.** 2dMarDiv
**Dickinson, R. H.** 3dMAW
**Donovan, J. K.** MCSC Barstow
**Donovan, P. X.** MCS Quant
**Dooley, V. A.** 2dMarDiv
**Driver, J. H.** MCAS El Toro
**Early, G. A.** 2dMarDiv
**Felton, J. M.** MCB CamPen
**Fleming, W. E.** 2dMarDiv
**Fletcher, H. N.** 2dMarDiv
**Foster, J. E.** MCAAS Yuma
**Galvin, E. F.** MCS Quant
**Gersky, R. H.** MCAF NRiver
**Giles, J. H.** 2dMarDiv
**Gillotti, F. P.** MCS Quant
**Goggins, J. J.** 2dMarDiv
**Goodwin, R. E.** 2dMarDiv
**Gormley, P. L.** MCB CamLej
**Graham, J. H.** FMFLant
**Greathouse, R. H.** MCS Quant
**Greer, P. C.** MCB CamPen
**Guterrding, A. H.** 2dMarDiv
**Haggerty, J. R.** 1stMarDiv
**Halladay, E. N.** MCB CamLej
**Hanner, H. D.** MCB CamPen
**Hardy, N. H.** 1stMarDiv
**Harris, R. L.** 3dMAW
**Hartmann, E. G.** 2dMAW
**Hartmann, R. T.** 1stMarDiv
**Hasselfeldt, R. G** NAS Pncla
**Hatchell, C. M.** FMFLant
**Hayes, H. G.** 2dMarDiv
**Heimes, K. A.** 1stMarDiv
**Henderson, D. W.** NAATC CorpC
**Hibbs, D. P.** 1stMarDiv
**Hicks, A. O.** 3dMAW
**Hicks, L. E.** MCB CamPen
**Himmelheber, J.** 3dMAW
**Hoag, W. E.** 2dMarDiv
**Houle, N. A.** 2dMarDiv
**Hudspeth, J. G.** 2dMarDiv
**Hughes, L. M.** 2dMarDiv
**Hurney, F. C.** HQMC
**Hyndman, W. G.** 3dMAW
**Hynes, J. P.** FMFLant
**Ioppolo, F. J.** MCB CamLej
**Jefferies, C. L.** FMFLant
**Jenkins, C. F.** FMFLant
**Jenkins, D. A.** FMFLant
**Johnson, J. L.** FMFLant
**Johnson, P. W.** 3dMAW
**Jumonville, A. J.** MCB CamPen
**Kane, W. C.** 3dMAW
**Kapigian, A. A.** MCAS CherPt
**Kappmeier, A. L.** 3dMAW
**Keefe, L. D.** AirFMFPac

**Keeler, D. E.**
1stMarDiv

**Keenan, E. F.**
1stMarDiv

**Kelley, R. D.**
MARTC NAS MFS

**Keough, K. P.**
MCAAS Yuma

**Kiefner, E. K.**
1stMarDiv

**Kibbick, A. J.**
MCB CamLej

**Knowles, T. S.**
1stMarDiv

**Konicek, M. C.**
MCB CamPen

**Kummerow, L. C.**
1stMarDiv

**La Bran, R. M.**
1stMarDiv

**Lane, C. E.**
FMFLant

**Lawrence, F. A.**
1stMarDiv

**Liporace, R. H.**
1stMarDiv

**Loehl, E. W.**
1stMarDiv

**Logan, R. M.**
2dMAW

**Lokey, G. H.**
1stMarDiv

**London, H. K.**
1stMarDiv

**Ludington, C. T.**
3dMAW

**Machiorlete, R. L.**
FMFLant

**Mackey, B. A.**
FMFLant

**Mackenroth, D. E.**
1stMarDiv

**MacMillan, R. D.**
1stMarDiv

**Magruder, W. D.**
3dMAW

**Mann, E. F.**
2dMarDiv

**Marchando, T. D.**
2dMarDiv

**Marzano, M. F.**
2dMarDiv

**McCoy, R. L.**
1stMarDiv

**McCrory, F. V.**
2dMarDiv

**McDermott, J. E.**
1stMarDiv

**McDowell, J. D.**
3dMAW

**McGrath, J. G.**
MCSA Phila

**McGregor, T. C.**
1stMarDiv

**McMahon, E. J.**
1stMarDiv

**McPherson, D. H.**
NAS Pncla

**Merryweather, T. R.**
MCB CamPen

**Milas, J. E.**
1stMarDiv

**Miles, J. R.**
1stMarDiv

**Miller, B. W.**
2dMarDiv

**Morris, N.**
MB Yorktown Va

**Mueller, P. R.**
MCAS CherPt

**Mulqueen, G. F.**
3dMAW

**Munger, D. G.**
3dMAW

**Muzzy, R. D.**
FMFLant

**Myers, C. R.**
2dMarDiv

**Nedde, W. H.**
1stMarDiv

**Nichols, J. B.**
1stMarDiv

**Nixon, C. E.**
2dMarDiv

**O'Callahan, J. C.**
3dMAW

**Olsen, F.**
NAS Seattle

**Olson, C. W.**
MCS Quant

**Oppenheim, J. W.**
1stMarDiv

**Parrish, B. R.**
2dMarDiv

**Parsons, W. B.**
AirFMFLant

**Pascucci, R. A.**
FMFLant

**Patchett, R. E.**
MCB CamLej

**Penner, S. M.**
2dMarDiv

**Peterson, D. L.**
1stMarDiv

**Peterson, W. C.**
MCRD SDiego

**Petry, H. J.**
FMFLant

**Powell, W. T.**
2dMarDiv

**Price, C. H.**
2dMarDiv

**Radinovich, M. A.**
2dMarDiv

**Regan, D. V.**
MCB CamPen

**Reusch, R. G.**
MCRD PISC

**Reynolds, F. F.**
2dMarDiv

**Ronan, J. J.**
MCRD SDiego

**Rutsch, W. E.**
FMFLant

**Saggio, J. A.**
MCB CamLej

**Sarver, T. R.**
FMFLant

**Schall, G.**
MB NTC GLakes

**Schueneman, G. H.**
9thMCRRD

**Schumacher, J. L.**
2dMAW

**Scott, P. W.**
MCAS El Toro

**Shada, J. E.**
2dMarDiv

**Shaffer, G. W.**
1stMarDiv

**Shaw, J. F.**
2dMarDiv

**Short, R. E.**
2dMarDiv

**Sikora, M. P.**
1stMarDiv

**Simonetti, A. G.**
2dMarDiv

**Spillane, M. R.**
2dMarDiv

**Spring, J. B.**
1stMarDiv

**Stein, M. M.**
2dMarDiv

**Stoeber, J. C.**
MCS Quant

**Straley, R. J.**
2dMarDiv

**Strawther, D.**
MCRD SDiego

**Stuebe, J. A.**
MCB CamPen

**Sullivan, J. R.**
1stMarDiv

**Sweeney, R. L.**
MCRD PISC

**Taylor, E. F.**
3dMAW

**Taylor, J. M.**
MCSA Phila

**Tucker, C. J.**
FMFLant

**Vitali, R. S.**
FMFLant

**Wakefield, L. H.**
1stMarDiv

**Walsh, E. H.**
2dMarDiv

**Walter, H. G.**
FMFLant

**Waters, M. J.**
2dMarDiv

**Wengert, J. F.**
Bridgeport Calif

**Whittlesey, J. G.**
Bridgeport Calif

**Wiest, N. P.**
2dMarDiv

**Willey, F. D.**
1stMarDiv

**Wilson, J. A.**
3dMAW

**Wolt, E. P.**
MB NB Bklyn

**Wood, K. H.**
1stMarDiv

**Woulfe, J. V.**
1stMarDiv

**Wuestner, C. F.**
FMFLant

## 2d Lieutenants

### Transfers

Fr MCS Quant WDJun

**Allen, J. S.**
To FMFLant

**Ballaine, D. A.**
To USS Yorktown

**Barry, W. A.**
To FMFLant

**Bauknight, H. L.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Bearce, G. R.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Bearns, S. K.**
To 3dMAW

**Bellows, B. M.**
To 1stMAW

**Bisbee, J. M.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Bohus, W. P.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Boyd, G. D.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Broihier, J. E.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Brown, P. C.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Burns, J. R.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Buttacavoli, C. A.**
To FMFPac

**Chappell, G. F.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Cortright, J. W.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Crain, J. D.**
To FMFPac

**Crowley, J. P.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Doub, J. W.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Eide, E. O.**
To 1stMAW

**Faulkner, J. E.**
To FMFPac

**Fay, E. H.**
To 2dMAW

**Gibbons, E. W.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Godwin, J. E.**
To MCRD SDiego

**Griffis, W. A.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Gundlach, L. T.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Hall, J. R.**
To FMFPac

**Hedwall, J. E.**
To 2dMAW

**Henry, B. E.**
To 2dMAW

**Horn, R. A.**
To FMFPac

**Hughes, H. L.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Hummel, J. H.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Kozlowski, R. M.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Lemay, R. E.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Lindsey, A. L.**
To 1stMarBrig

**Losik, F. A.**
To FMFPac

**Lovett, W. D.**
To FMFLant

**MacKenzie, W. G.**
To 3dMarDiv

**MacLaren, M.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Maddox, C. T.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Marshall, W. C.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Martin, R. G.**
To 1stMarDiv

**McColl, D. K.**
To 2dMarDiv

**McNamara, J. D.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Mehalick, A. J.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Metcalf, C. B.**
To FMFLant

**Murphy, J. T.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Nelson, T. J.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Northrop, K. P.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Pereira, R. J.**
To 2dMAW

**Reilly, J. E.**
To USS Kearsage

**Rietman, J. D.**
To FMFPac

**Roberts, J. C.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Santos, J. S.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Schagunn, J. O.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Schmidt, W. J.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Schneider, J. E.**
FMFLant

**Schuck, E. J.**
To FMFLant

**Scott, W. W.**
To 2dMarDiv

**Seaman, J. F.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Sklar, J. H.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Somers, K. J.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Sounders, J. P.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Staley, J. H.**
To FMFPac

**Steinberger, R. J.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Sturdivant, J. M.**
To 3dMarDiv

**Todd, J. H.**
To 1stMarBrig

**Towers, T. B.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Tupper, J. C.**
FMFLant

**Ward, F. R.**
To 1stMarDiv

**Waters, A. L.**
To 1stMAW

**Youle, J. W.**
To FMFPac

**Bunker, W. V.**
Fr CNABATRA
To MCS Quant

**Daniel, W. D.**
Fr NAATC CorpC
To MCS Quant

**Etter, R. L.**
Fr 2dMarDiv
To I-I Omaha

**Furber, T. K.**
Fr NAATC CorpC
To MCS Quant

**Gier, D. E.**
Fr NAS Pncla
To MAG-26

**Gledhill, B. W.**
Fr MCB CamPen
To 1stMarDiv

**McClain B. L.**
Fr MCB CamPen
To 3dMarDiv

**Morrow, W. A.**
Fr CNABATRA
To MCS Quant

**Wundram, W. H.**
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv

**Yarmy, R. L.**
Fr MCB CamPen
To 1stMarDiv

### Deaths

**Smith, F. C.** 7335
3dMAW 9May

## Warrant Officers

### Selected for Promotion, Reserve

**Augustus, C. R.** To W2
**Carl, F. C.** To W3
**Davis, B. S.** To W3
**Deicke, R. W.** To W2
**Dixon, B. F.** To W3
**Duncan, S. N.** To W2
**Fagot, L. J.** To W2
**Gibson, P. R.** To W3
**Hood, H.** To W3
**Hughes, E. W.** To W3
**Humphrey, W. D.** To W2
**Johnson, C. T.** To W3
**Linton, D. A.** To W2
**Lohmiller, G. R.** To W2
**Mattera, G. D.** To W2
**Nevin, D. J.** To W4
**O'Connor, J. J.** To W2
**Pifer, K. C.** To W3
**Quigley, T. W.** To W2
**Ring, H. G.** To W4
**Shelton, O. H.** To W3
**Slattery, R. A.** To W3
**Sorenson, R. R.** To W2
**Studt, N. C.** To W3
**Szabo, A. L.** To W4
**Throckmorton, R. E.** To W3
**Writer, H. A.** To W3

### Transfers

**Anaszewicz, E. A.** 2010
Fr 1stMarDiv WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Bailey, G. L.** 3015
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCRD SDiego

**Boston, K. C.** 3510
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Boyd, O. A.** 2010
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Bricker, R. D.** 3015
Fr NOTS ChinaL Calif
To 3dMarDiv

**Brooks, H. L.** 0130
Fr HQMC WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Fix, E. J.** 3090
Fr MCSC Barstow WDJun
To HQMC

**Givens, W. M.** 3510
Fr MCB CamLej WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Godley, R. O.** 6502
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Heinz, L.** 3010
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To MCB 29Palms

**Huffaker, L.** 1360
Fr Guam WDJun
To 1stMarDiv

**Hutton, J. W.** 6602
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 3dMAW

**Lewis, R. E.** 3502
Fr MCAF NewRiver WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Lynn, C. C.** 013
Fr MB NB LBeach WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**McCarthy, W. J.** 644
Fr 3dMAW WDJun
To 1stMarBrig

**McGrath, C. P.** 330
Fr MCS Quant 20Jun
To MCRD SDiego

**Miller, F. C.** 350
Fr 1stMAW WDJun
To MCAAS Yuma

**Norton, J. J.** 66
Fr MCS Quant WDJun
To 1stMAW

**Pollak, W. F.** 30
Fr FMFPac WDJun
To 3dMarDiv

**Potter, W. T.** 20
Fr MCRD PISC WDJun
To ForTrps FMFLant

**Reaves, T. E.** 201
Fr FMFLant WDJun
To MCSC Albany Ga

**Schroder, H. H.** 302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDJun
To MCSC Barstow

**Spikes, A. W.** 140
Fr MCS Quant 14Jun
To FMFPac

**Stutts, C.** 351
Fr MCAS Kaneohe WDJun
To MCB CamLej

**Twomey, L. T.** 660
Fr AirFMFLant WDJun
To 2dMAW

**Williams, F. S.** 351
Fr 2dMarDiv WDJun
To MCAS Kaneohe

### Retired

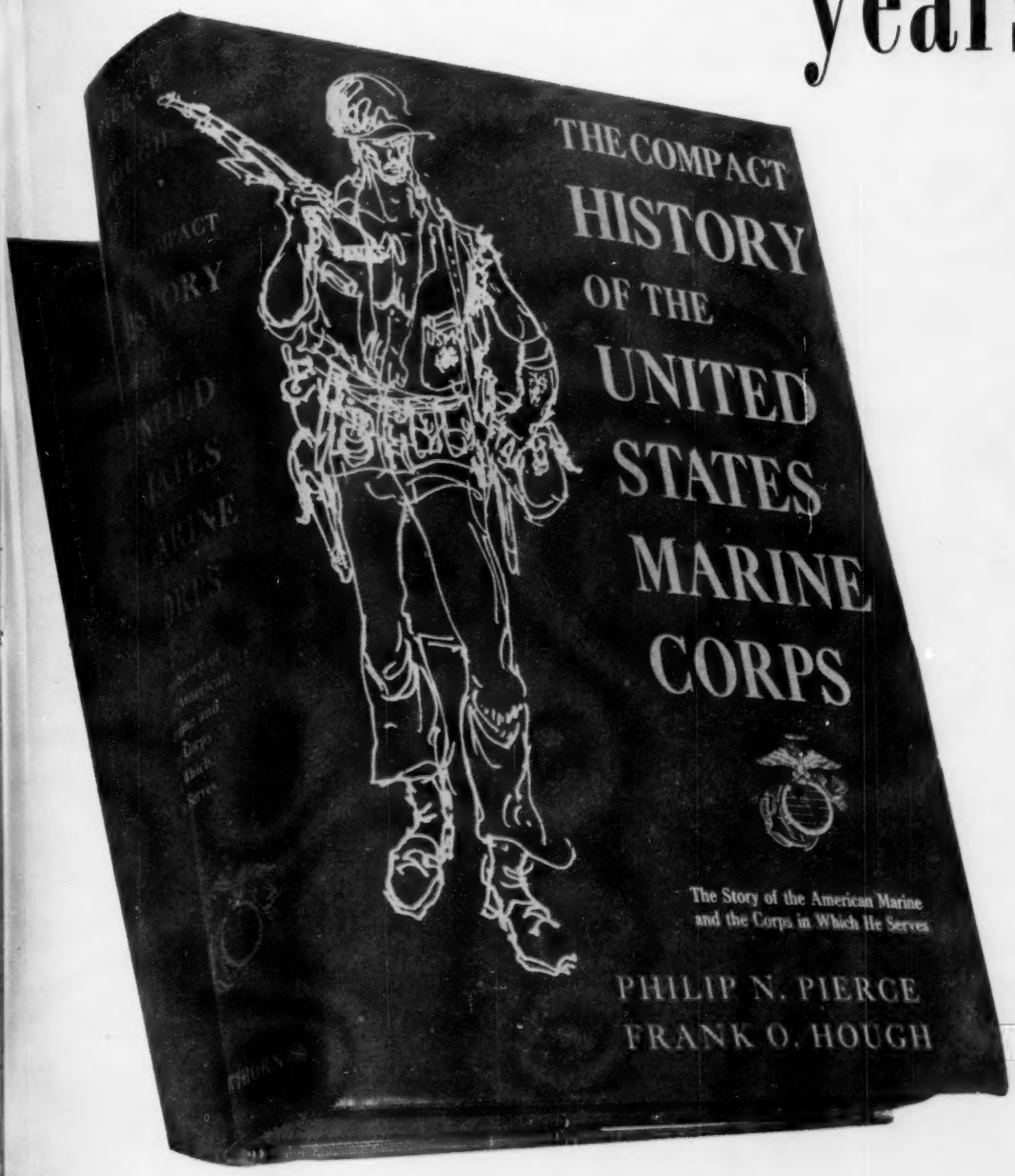
**Atcheson, G. S.** 20
MCB CamPen 30Jun
**Botelerf, E. M.** 340
MCB CamLej 30Jun
**Carter, A. O.** 340
MCRD PISC 30Jun
**Cook, B. J.** 340
MCSC Barstow 30Jun
**Davis, P. W.** 090
MB NB Bklyn 30Jun
**Gottsponer, L. J.** 351
MCAAS Yuma 30Jun
**Gould, G. F.** 201
1stMarDiv 30Jun
**Green, J. E.** 340
9thMCRRD 30Jun
**Hutchison, J. E.** 301
MCSC Barstow 30Jun
**King, J. E.** 340
MCAS CherPt 30Jun
**Marangi, M. A.** 660
MB NAD Chasn 30Jun
**Martin, C. R.** 305
MarPac 30Jun
**Pearson, H. W.** 201
NAD Hawthorne Nev 30Jun
**Pittman, E. C.** 290
MCB CamLej 30Jun
**Pollock, L. H.** 301
MCB CamLej 30Jun
**Prekup, R.** 340
1stMAW 30Jun
**Riddle, J. W.** 205
ForTrps FMFPac 30Jun
**Stone, D. M.** 013
MCRD PISC 30Jun
**Waclawski, Z.** 013
MCB CamPen 30Jun
**Yates, E. A.** 201
ForTrps FMFLant 30Jun

## 100% MCA Officer Membership

Here's the final listing of units with 100% officer membership in the Marine Corps Association. Out of 15,189 officers reported on, 9,59 were members for an overall percentage of 63.2%.

VMA 212
VMF 232
CO "B", 3d MT Bn
3D ARMD AMPH CO
COMM SUPT CO, 2d FSR
H&S BN, MCRD, P.I.
HQ CO, MCRD, P.I.
CAS CO, MCRD, P.I.
2D RT BN, MCRD, P.I.
3D RT BN, MCRD, P.I.
MD, USS NEWPORT NEWS
MD, USS MACON
MD, USS MIDWAY
MD, USS SARATOGA
MD, USS INDEPENDENCE
MAR COM DET, USS ESTES
MB, SANGLEY POINT
MB, KODIAK
MB, BERMUDA
MB, SANFORD
US NAVAL MISSION, HAITI
52D RIFLE CO
2D 105mm HOWBN
59TH RIFLE CO
90TH RIFLE CO
7TH AT CO
4TH MCRRD

# ...a parade, two hundred years long

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MEMO TO ROBERT:

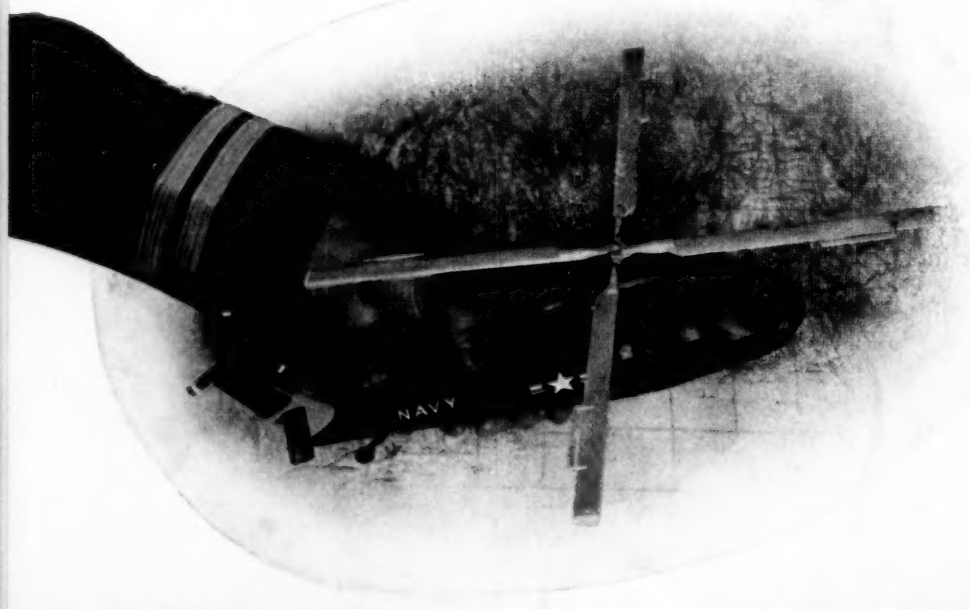
I am in receipt of your recent letter in which you say in part:

When I got the pictures that you sent me I was very happy and brought them to school with me and on my way home I had a fight with another kid I put books and the pictures on the ground and while I was fighting somebody took the pictures. I swear on the Bible that is the <u>truth</u> so could you please send me some more pictures of Kaman Helicopters.

Your new set of pictures is on the way. Robert, I hope that as you grow older and become a young man you will keep your interest in helicopters and aviation in general. When you and the boys of your generation take over the responsibility of running our great country, I hope you will find it strong and prosperous. Our National Defense effort right now is dedicated to that purpose, and with boys like you who are willing to fight for what is right, we know that our country will be in safe hands in the future.

Sincerely,

Charles H Kaman




. . . IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

**KAMAN IS PART OF THE PLAN**

**Facsimile of actual letter received